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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts' Great Speech Continued—The Testimony Skillfully Reviewed.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Mr. Evarts to-day continued his address for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, before a crowded house. He said he had endeavored to lay before the jury the situation of the parties as set forth in their character and relations, which would enable the jury to judge of their movements. He would call their attention to the fact that in December, 1870, Mr. Beecher referred Bowen to his (Beecher's) wife. There was then an aspect attempted to be introduced into this case that there was an attempt on the part of Mr. Beecher to preclude all knowledge of his relations with Mrs. Tilton from his wife, but parties on the other side never sought for any papers in proof of this accusation. But Bowen, when referred to Mrs. Beecher, was told that Mrs. Beecher had letters of her husband's received from Mrs. Tilton while his wife was in Marietta, so that the jury could have no doubt that all of Mr. Beecher's correspondence was in the hands of his wife. Counsel then referred to the meeting between Mr. Beecher and Tilton on the 30th of December, 1870, and said the evidence refuted the theory of the plaintiff, and showed that the testimony was false to his own knowledge. Tilton, in his direct examination, denied that there was any separation or incompatibility of views between him and his wife until the final abandoning of her home by Mrs. Tilton.

In the light of the evidence, what became of this view of the plaintiff and of the faith of the jury in the foundation of the cause thus laid in the falsehood? The evidence was very plain, as given by Mr. Beecher and supported by Bessie Turner and Bowen and Bell. According to Mr. Beecher there came like a thunderbolt on him a revelation of cruelty on the part of the wife, and of infidelity on the part of her husband. This revelation came from Bessie Turner, and when he was spoken to on the subject he referred them to his wife; and there was the conclusion in which Beacon Bell took part, and then came the slip from Mr. Beecher to his wife, when he was busy and could not attend to the matter.

In a conversation between Bowen and Beecher there was disclosed to Bowen this whole transaction, and he was referred to Mrs. Beecher as having the largest knowledge of facts bearing on the subject, and the views and opinions of Mrs. Beecher being then found, were no doubt conveyed to Bowen when he went there. Mr. Beecher then took counsel with Mr. Bell, one of his parishioners, about matters, and asked his advice. Mr. Beecher stated to him that Mrs. Tilton had left her husband's house and gone to her mother's, and that Tilton's licentiousness had been very low and his conduct to Mrs. Tilton had been marked with great cruelty; that Mrs. Tilton had separated from him and that Mr. Beecher had been brought in to the conference. Now, said counsel, the jury had the touching testimony of Bessie Turner with regard to that wretched midnight flight from her house, and Bessie's following next morning and taking the children with her. The jury had proof of Tilton's cruelty and profligacy, and that his wife needed protection permanently until a separation was obtained. Mr. Beecher's note to his wife, said Mr. Evarts, showed that he was inclined to think Mrs. Beecher was right and that a separation was best. Mrs. Beecher never received any confidences from Tilton, nor was she ever deceived by anything in his manner.

Counsel then referred to the testimony of Mr. Storrs in reference to Tilton's calling on him on the second of January, 1871, when he asked Mr. Storrs to go around and see Moulton in regard to the stories which were being circulated about him. When Tilton was called to the stand in rebuttal, he did not contradict Mr. Storrs' story, and did not this leave the jury to believe that Tilton had attempted to create a false and misleading judgment? The next movement, said the speaker, resulted also in troubles of Tilton and they were forced on Beecher's attention. While Tilton was opposed as editor and publisher by Mr. Bowen and received contracts instead, Mr. Oliver Johnson, then on the *Independent*, hinted to Tilton that Bowen had heard stories prejudicial to his character and he had better see him. Bowen did not want to see him or talk to him, and Bowen had talked to Johnson about the stories, who in turn informed Tilton, as a friend, of these stories. According to Bowen's own words, stories about Tilton came to him in clouds. Counsel would ask Tilton if, after his interview with Bowen, he did not go to his house and announce himself as being ruined. At the same time he tries to make it appear and says he was not ruined, that he had then property, as he testified, to the extent of about twenty thousand dollars. It came to this, said Mr. Evarts, that he had a house and furniture and the sum of four thousand dollars with Woodruff & Robinson, on which he got a little interest, and he had a piece of land in Prospect Park which produced him assessments. [Laughter.] This man, said the speaker, swore that he was a man of property at this period, gentlemen, to impose upon your credulity. All the money he had since 1871, outside of what he picked up in lecturing tours, was the four thousand dollars he had with Woodruff & Robinson, seven thousand dollars from Bowen, the money for Bessie Turner's schooling that he obtained from Beecher and five thousand that he also got from Beecher at the end of 1871. Tilton was crushed, so far as pecuniary matters were concerned. Shortly after Bowen took the paper to Beecher, which was to drive him out of Brooklyn, he (Bowen) shook his fist in Tilton's face and said that if he ever acknowledged that he (Bowen) had anything to do with this letter he would cashier him from the *Independent*.

Mr. Evarts referred to the statement in the True Story in regard to the enmity of Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher. The latter was pronounced by Tilton as his most relentless enemy; she never received any of his confidences and was never deceived by any discrepancy between his face and heart. Mr. Storrs was a witness who was a friend of Mr. Tilton, and the latter said that if he had happened to meet him he would have made him his confident instead of Moulton. If this was so, what a pity it was that he failed to find a friend who possessed the intelligence and integrity of Mr. Storrs. Now the latter testified that on the second of January, 1871, Tilton told him that his ground of complaint against Beecher was that Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse had been telling stories against him to Bowen and had influenced his wife against him. The testimony proved completely that these were the causes of Tilton's hatred toward Mr. Beecher. When Mr. Tilton was recalled to the stand, he did not utter one word of denial of this entirely new matter introduced by Mr. Storrs. The theory of the plaintiff was that it was not until the lofty crown had been taken away, until the shrine and scepter had been plucked away, that stories against Tilton poured in upon Bowen. The truth of these stories he did not propose to discuss, but Tilton set up the theory that until his removal they had not been reported to Bowen, and that Beecher had no instrumentality in his removal by Bowen. It was pretended by plaintiff that he was a wealthy and prosperous man until the act of Bowen in discharging him, and that this did not, as he had formerly represented, strip him. He pretended that it was not until the chimes of St. Ann's were ringing, in the year 1871, that he was first aware that any mouth had corrupted the garment of his pride.

It was pretty evident that on this 27th of December, 1870, Tilton did not stand on velvet with Bowen, and that the engineer had been hoist with his own petard. On that day Tilton stood a ruined man, and he knew himself to be so. It was shown that at every step of his testimony, Tilton resorted to weak and foolish inventions which would not stand in the light of the evidence furnished by his witnesses. It was when he found that his attempt to intimidate Beecher had only completed his own ruin, that Tilton determined to secure the assistance of Beecher by getting around that great generous heart of his, which was, Tilton testified, that which made Mr. Beecher great. Tilton had said that the way to get at that heart was to persuade Beecher that he had done a man an injury, however slight, and if other men knew this as well as he did they would impose on him a great deal more. Mr. Evarts then spoke of the remorse naturally felt by a man of delicate and noble feelings in believing that he had improperly interfered in a household which stood to him in relations of friendship. He could not, he said, sufficiently express his scorn for the disposition which would judge every man by motives which would influence the coarsest and basest natures. Men who so argued, would not only not recognize those sentiments which tended to raise a mortal law to the skies, but they endeavored to establish those which would drag an angel down. Mr. Evarts quoted in this connection the lines of Cowper:

"Oh why were farmers made so coarse,
Or parsons made so fine?
A kick that scarce would move a horse,
May kill a sound divine."

The counsel then spoke of the testimony of the nurse, Mrs. Mitchell, in regard to the despairing state of mind manifested by Tilton after his removal by Bowen and his declarations that he was ruined, which moved the girl Bessie Turner so that she sank down in a swoon. Then followed the visit of Moulton to the house and the secret interview with Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Moulton's memory was very peculiar on these points. He did not remember whether the woman was sick or whether she was in bed. It was a good thing to command one's faculties, and as memory was a faculty he (Evarts) supposed it might be a good thing to command that. He quoted the conversation in the "School for Scandal" in regard to the lady whose color came and went at morning and at night, and said that when Moulton was on the stand one could almost see his memory come and go and, like the lady's maid, even fetch and carry. All the testimony proved that at this time Tilton was a ruined man, that he knew himself to be a ruined man, and that all his movements in regard to Beecher and in regard to his wife were inspired by this knowledge. Bowen was called for the plaintiff to prove that Mr. Beecher took no part in causing Tilton's discharge, but the story worked the other way and it was proved that Tilton knew he was ruined on the 27th of December.

After recess, Mr. Evarts resumed. He said that another element showing the position of Beecher and Tilton on the 30th of December, 1870, grew out of the reality of the stories repeated to Mr. Bowen, which influenced him in deciding upon Tilton's discharge. That these stories related to an affair at Winsted and to an occurrence in the Brooklyn *Union* office, was shown by Tilton's own testimony. It was true that Tilton endeavored to easily brush these matters away, but it these assertions proved to be facts and ugly facts, they returned to convict Tilton of falsehood in addition to the discredit which their truth would otherwise occasion. The truth of these stories was also important in determining the question whether Bowen owed Tilton any money for abrogating his contracts without cause. The contracts provided for a penalty in such a case, only in the event of the action taking place without cause. Now, if Tilton's conduct had been such as to unfit him to continue as editor of a religious journal, Bowen was relieved from any debt to Tilton for terminating the contracts. Tilton was accused of scandalous and immoral conduct during his visit to Winsted, Conn., and the report was so strong, when the alleged occurrence was fresh, as to cause a letter to be written to Tilton about it and induce him to write a letter in reply. He declared that the alleged woman in question was merely a little girl, and treated the whole matter lightly, as a scandal growing out of scarcely nothing. It was not desirable to Tilton and Moulton that the should be represented as blackmailers and as compelling Bowen to pay money which he did not legally owe, by threats of publishing a document which would involve him in a scandal. For this reason it was necessary that they should represent that this Winsted matter and similar stories were wholly without reasonable foundation. It therefore became necessary for the defense to consider the truth of these stories. The testimony showed that this alleged school girl was a matured young lady, and that the circumstances of the affair at Winsted, as narrated by disinterested witnesses, were such as to justify these reports of Tilton's conduct and to justify Bowen's action. In this interview between Tilton and Bowen, in which the latter described the horrible schemes and system of intelligence conducted by Bowen from his residence in Indianapolis down, the suggestion made by Tilton that Mr. Beecher had made improper proposals to his wife, utterly eclipsed all the rest in Bowen's mind. Bowen had been dealing for years in cloudy calumny, but here was something tangible, something recent, something that people might believe. He urged Tilton not to let this rest, but to check this career of profligacy at once. Tilton asked why Bowen did not use the terrible facts as prosecuting attorney, and Bowen said that his honor forbade him, because of the settlement of the difficulties between him and Beecher. Why did not Bowen think of this before he told Tilton all these stories? The letter to Beecher was then prepared, containing a demand for Beecher's instant withdrawal from Brooklyn, "for reasons explicitly known to himself." This appeal to Beecher's inner consciousness was introduced at the instance of Bowen. When it was written, the latter knew that if he had not got Beecher, the editor of a rival journal, he had at least got Tilton. That cold blackmailing letter put Tilton in his power. Bowen did not have far to go in order to take this letter to Beecher, but the way was long enough for him to have time to think that it might be as well if the letter was closed. That much of truth, at least, was got from Bowen—that the envelope of the letter was closed by moisture. Beecher received this letter and read it, and he did not fall down dead. On the contrary, he said, "This man must be crazy." That was enough for Bowen. He knew that if that unexpected appeal to Beecher's own consciousness, signed by Theodore Tilton, had been sounded upon any fact, the guilt of the threatened criminal would have appeared at least in his face and manner.

When Bowen said that—no matter what Mrs. Tilton told her husband, or what he charged—there was no consciousness of offense displayed in Beecher's countenance. Bowen thinks they were burned; if they were burned, what would Theodore do?" There was only the one paper burned, and that was the missive obtained from Mrs. Tilton.

The court here adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

Board of Pardons Adjourned Till the 9th Instant—Warrant Issued for the Execution of a Bradford County Murderer.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Board of Pardons to-day adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., when all applications on file for the June session will be heard.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued the warrant for the execution, on the first day of July next, of Albert Brown, convicted in Bradford county, on the 11th day of December, 1874, and sentenced on the 16th of December to be hanged. On the 19th of January last the case of Brown was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and on the 20th of May the sentence of the lower court was affirmed.

The Coming Flour.

Erin's Pride. Irish Flour. Nothing in the country can compete with it. Sample barrels furnished at White River prices, at the Checkered Front. T. C. JENKINS.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Grant's Opinion of Sherman's Memoirs.

Good Revenue Reports from Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

Estimate of Whisky Fines and Forfeitures.

Sixth Auditor Sheats to Prefer Charges Against His Clerk.

Latest of the Mail War—Decoration of Confederate Graves.

The Indians Agree to Take $25,000 for Lands in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1875.

Grant's Opinion of Sherman's Memoirs.

The Presdent, in conversation to-day about General Sherman's Memoirs, remarked that he had nearly completed a close reading of it, and found it in many respects a very faithful and interesting narrative of the General's military career and campaigns. He thinks it a very good book and open to less criticism than he had expected, judging from what he had heard about it. Some of the statements, he thought, might appear to demand authentication from the official records, but that General Sherman was generally careful in his assertions. He thought many persons would combat some of the statements in matters of detail, shaped perhaps by personal pride or pique.

Whisky Straight in Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The revenue authorities here speak in terms of satisfaction of the clean record of the distillers of the Monongahela Valley and other places where this industry is carried on in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Some crooked whisky has been seized, but none, as far as known in the Revenue office, manufactured in or around Pittsburgh.

Amount of Whisky Seized.

It is now estimated that the fines and forfeitures of the whisky seized or to be seized in various parts of the country, will realize about $10,000,000. The whisky interest, it is stated, represents about $50,000,000 of capital, and will make an obstinate fight. Some doubts are expressed to officials whether the Government will be able to realize the full benefits of their seizures.

Charges Against McGrew.

Sixth Auditor Sheats has prepared a series of charges against McGrew, his chief clerk, and says he will submit them to the President and Postmaster General, no matter what becomes of McGrew, who has quite a number of friends in office. There is considerable doubt of Sheats' retention after the end of the fiscal year.

The Mail War.

The latest developments of the mail war between Colonel Scott and Mr. Garrett show a decided victory for Scott.

Decoration of Confederate Graves.

At the decoration of the Confederate graves at Arlington to-day, there were quite a number of negroes who strewed flowers upon the graves of their former masters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1875.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL—SALE OF A LARGE PORTION OF THEIR HUNTING GROUNDS IN NEBRASKA FOR $25,000.

All the delegations of Indians assembled in the rooms of the Secretary of the Interior this forenoon to have another council with the Secretary. All the agents and interpreters were present. The Indians were gaudily attired and painted. Bishop Hare came in with Secretary Delano. Commissioner Smith and the Indians found when they were here last the Secretary made a proposition to them to go to the Indian Territory, and have the matter considered the offer of the Government of $25,000 to relinquish a part of their hunting grounds; also of the desire of white people to go to the Black Hills and the difficulty of preventing them, and requested them to agree to such arrangements as would prevent bloodshed.

In regard to going to the Indian Territory, they expressed themselves as opposed to it and unless they had changed their minds there was no use to talk anything more about that. In regard to the offer of $25,000, their answer was not so definite. The Secretary told them that if they did not accept the offer of the agent they might not get it at all. In regard to the Black Hills, they did not say much. They had now plenty of time to think of it, and it was hoped that they could by such definite answers to-day as to make it unnecessary to have any further talk on the subject.

SPEECH BY RED CLOUD.

Red Cloud said: "Great Spirit hear me! Have mercy upon me! Pity me!" He called heaven and earth to witness, before he spoke, that he had not forgotten what had been spoken. The President must have made some mistake in telling him, when he first came here, that their arrangements were for thirty-five years. The President told him at that time to select a country for hunting, and he had done so. The two men by his side came out last summer and told him, for the first time, about the $25,000, and he said, "Wait till I go and see the President and see if he has got the money—if it is really there; I have children and am not willing to do anything to make them poor." This $25,000 will only pay for land to Pawnee creek. We wish to retain the rest. When he was here four years ago he was shown a large building where all the money is kept, and he knows he had a large amount of money there. He would take this $25,000, but when winter comes he wanted them to try and not freeze them. Before here before, nothing was said about the Indian Territory, and since he has been here this time he had seen but little of the President, and thought it hard that he should be asked to go there to live, and he had now told them twice that he would not go there. He was not afraid to die, and he wished to keep it. He did not like the running of the Nebraska line through his country, and he considered it robbery. Last winter, when the annuities were issued, many of his people went about and did not get their goods, and he wanted more goods for them. He was not satisfied with the food that was sent to him, did not like the salt pork, and thought his children had died from eating it. He wanted rice and hominy and hominy and ten sent to him; he was looking to the future for his children, and tried to do the best for them.

After further talk the Indians agreed to accept the $25,000 in consideration of relinquishing a large portion of their hunting grounds in Nebraska. The Secretary is willing to include them considerable territory ten or fifteen miles south of the Nebraska river.

A treaty was drawn up, but Spotted Tail refused to sign it until he received the $25,000 appropriated by Congress for this purpose. It was explained to him that the money could not be obtained until the treaty was signed, and the Indians were given a copy of the treaty to take to their rooms and consider.

TEN MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The following five-twenty coupon bonds, known as the fourth series of the act of February 25, 1862, of the date of May 1, 1862, have been called by the Secretary of the Treasury and made payable on and after September 1, interest on which will cease after that date: Fifty dollars—No. 20,301 to 21,000, both inclusive; one hundred dollars—No. 51,601 to 59,100, both inclusive; five hundred dollars—No. 27,501 to 31,900, both inclusive; one thousand dollars—No. 80,251 to 91,500, both inclusive; total ten million dollars. The call indicates an additional subscription to that amount by the syndicate.

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse on the 30th of April last, is officially reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as 13,322,118 gallons. Of this amount, 5,838,329 is taxable at seventy cents, and 7,483,789 at eighty cents per gallon. It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts of the present fiscal year will aggregate $105,000,000.

TRANSPORTATION OF NEW YORK MAILS.

To-day the New York mails were transferred, at West Philadelphia, from the Baltimore and Ohio cars to the Pennsylvania Railroad cars without delay. Colonel Scott has offered, if the mails are sent by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, to carry them on limited express and thus expedite the transportation of the through mails one hour. The Postmaster General sent a letter to Mr. Garrett, in which he says: "If the transfer at West Philadelphia from your cars cannot be avoided, the public good will require me to accept Mr. Scott's offer."

The Action of the Pennsylvania Convention Unanimously Indorsed—Hearty Cooperation of Officials—The Third Term Issue—The President's Letter on the Subject—Decoration Day—A Fine Display—A Profusion of Flowers and Music, Poetry and Eloquence.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1875.

The action of the Republican Convention, held at this center on the 20th inst., meets with unanimous approval among the Pennsylvania officials, high and low, resident at the National Capital. The selection of candidates and the general articles of political faith enunciated receive their hearty indorsement, and in conversation with a number of the representative men of the Pennsylvania appointees, it is learned that they will give the candidates and platform their warmest and most active support by participation in the campaign when it fairly opens, and the use of any other means within their power to further the success of the party. There has been some discussion of the propriety of the third term allusions, notwithstanding the fact that the promulgation of the sentiment of the Convention, composed of the representatives of the people, was but a declaration of political doctrine to be acted upon by the suffrages of the people, before it could fairly be construed as a test of fealty to certain political faith. It is admitted by all, despite the diversity of opinion as to the merits of the case, that the question is now fairly before the citizens of Pennsylvania, at least, and the prominence given to the subject in the platform adopted by the convention makes it one of the leading, if not really the leading, issue in the campaign. After reading and carefully digesting the spirit and letter of the proceedings and action of the Convention, the President yesterday, though dated the day before, penned the letter addressed to Mr. Harry White, the Chairman of the late Convention. The President did this entirely of his own volition and without consultation with any of his Cabinet ministers or political advisers, and fully expressed the sentiments entertained by him ever since a New York newspaper started this political bugbear. Of this fact your correspondent is personally cognizant, as the same views were expressed to him in conversation at least a year ago, but not being at liberty to state the facts, made no mention of them, though they were several times indirectly mentioned in this correspondence. The sensational press do not now seem to be satisfied with the plain statements in the letter. If they be pressed to any meaning than that clearly expressed the President does not so consider it, as he said to-day that he did not think the letter needed any further comment from him, as he said there all that he had to say on the subject. So far as being a thing at the Convention, as is represented by some, it has no such purpose, and the party has the best wishes of the President for success.

The annual recurrence of the day of decoration or floral tribute to the memory of the dead of the late war was again recognized here on Saturday with fascinating ceremonies and a general outpouring of the people. In the vicinity of the capital is the Arlington Cemetery on the grounds of the historic estate of that name, in 1802 owned by George Washington Park Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, and at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, 1861-5, the property of Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. The latter obtained it through intermarriage, as the daughter of Custis. In this cemetery are buried 15,585 of the 315,556 citizens who died for the defense of the Union. At the Soldiers' Home, a superb institution for the disabled regulars, founded through the instrumentality of Gen. Winfield Scott out of the pittance money levied upon the city of Mexico, are the Soldiers' Home and the battle cemeteries which contain 9,000 graves. The latter cemetery at Fort Stevens, one of the strongest of the defenses in the long line of defenses, which invested the capital during the late war of the rebellion, and which contains the graves of thirty-two soldiers killed in the rebel attack upon Fort Stevens in 1864. The other cemetery contains seventy-five graves, and Rock Hill cemetery five graves. Wreaths by Generals Plummer and Reno, and Secretary Stanton.

The ceremonies at Arlington were naturally the most extensive and imposing. The starry emblem of the Union waved from the top of the flagstaff on the lawn in front of the mansion. Pendant from the ceiling of the portico, between the massive columns, were evergreen baskets of rare flowers in bloom. Over the main entrance was a flag, supported with a shield. At the amphitheater the grand stand was handsomely festooned with a profusion of flags and evergreens. Two flags were also seen each covering the front, and crowned at the center with the American shield, a few feet below the letters in green box, "In Memoriam." Facing this in the rear were two flags, under which sat the orphans of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Above these were the letters "Our Heroes Wards." In addition, wreaths and crosses were suspended in profuse variety at proper points around the circle. There was also a row of small shields bearing the names of dead heroes of the late war. These included Lyon, Baker, Kearney, Reynolds, Meigs, Dahlgren, McPherson, Reno, Wadsworth and others. At the entrance to the cemetery was a beautiful arch of flags and evergreens, under which all carriages passed on their way to the stand.

The Presidential party was not as early as on previous years, owing to the shipment of the remains of Admiral Farragut from the Government to be used in the Centennial celebrations at Concord, Lexington and at Bunker Hill.

At ten o'clock in the morning every approach to the cemetery was crowded with vehicles, horsemen and pedestrians, not, however, in such great numbers as on previous years, as fully eleven additional trains, headed by the Marine Band, formed in front of the mansion, marched into the cemetery and commenced the ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers. During this ceremony the Marine Band executed solemn funeral dirges. The procession then reformed and marched to the permanent amphitheater erected for these celebrations. Among those present were the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and a large array of officers prominent in the civil, military and naval service. A national salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, after which the large concourse of people and citizens was called to order and the order of exercises was carried out, which consisted of a prayer by Rev. Boswell S. Hedges, an ode sung by the soldiers and sailors' orphans, an appropriate musical selection sung by a chorus of male voices under the direction of Prof. Carl Richter, an original poem by Rev. J. E. Rankin and an oration by Rev. John P. Newman. Dr. Newman's oration was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the gallant dead, an army of whom lay within reach of his voice, and set forth many useful lessons to be drawn from the scenes around, especially the inculcation of a spirit of fraternity and union.

The exercises closed with a chorus and benediction. During the dispersion of the assembly the Marine Band admirably performed selections from the Sicilian Vespers.

D. R. K.

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1875.

FOREST FIRES IN DELAWARE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES—ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Forest fires have again broken out in the mountains of Delaware and Sullivan counties, New York, doing much damage. The village of Bethel, in Sullivan county, was surrounded by fire for two days, and was only saved after a hard fight. A prominent and wealthy lawyer, named A. Wm. Corbin, of Delaware county, was surrounded by fire while fighting the flames in his woods, and burned to death. Two other men, similarly engaged, were badly burned and narrowly escaped with their lives. Near Manayunk Valley, Sullivan county, the fire was accidentally started, and in a few hours thousands of acres of valuable timber, a mill and three hundred thousand feet of lumber was destroyed. In the towns of Fallsburg and Manoking, the conflagrations are so fierce that families have been obliged to fly from their houses to save their lives, leaving all their household goods, stock, &c., to be destroyed.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE ABERDARE IRON COMPANY AND SANDERSON & CO., OF LONDON.

The *Evening Post* says: "The news of the failure of the Aberdare Iron Company, of London, England, causes general suspense among the iron trade of this city. Prominent men in the trade consider it a remarkable and important failure. The Aberdare Iron Company is a very old concern. It has extensive factories in Wales, where it has for many years turned out thousands of tons of railroad iron. The company has done but little for a year or two past, the demand for railroad fell off entirely, and the Continental trade was very much lessened. Then there have been numerous protracted strikes, which have caused annoying and expensive delays in the fulfillment of orders. A strike took place recently, which lasted five or six months, and it is believed that this last interruption has hastened the downfall of the company. It is not thought that the failure will affect the iron trade here. The failure of Sanderson & Co., leading bankers in London, and the firm which failed in 1857 but afterward recovered its business and standing, will doubtless cause much distress in many households throughout the Kingdom. Like Overend, Gurney & Co., they held a vast number of small deposits, and their failure to the extent of eight hundred thousand pounds will be the most painful result of this complicated business disaster."

FIRE ON IRON STREET—PLANING MILL, SCHOOL HOUSE AND TENEMENT HOUSE DESTROYED—NARROW ESCAPE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—LOSS $123,000.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the planing mill of Kiersted & Smith, Nos. 714 and 716 Ninth street, Public School No. 36 adjoining (one of the finest in the city), and a five-story tenement house. A few moments before the fire broke out the school children had been dismissed for the noon recess. By the burning of the tenement house eighteen families are left homeless. The loss is estimated as follows: Kiersted & Smith's planing mill, $25,000; Public School No. 36, $70,000; tenement house, $18,000; damage to other property, $10,000; total $123,000.

A VERDICT FOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Under the instructions of the Judge, the jury in the suit of Mr. Herbert to recover $5,000 from General Butler, have to be due for legal services, gave a verdict for the General.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, stationary or higher temperature and south to east winds.

An official inquiry into the Schiller disaster was begun at Greenwich, England, yesterday.

The steamers Pommeraina, from Hamburg; Pereire, from Havre; The Queen, from Liverpool, and Maas, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cleveland, yesterday accepted an invitation of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, to meet there next year. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Convention at Chicago—Address by Vice President Wilson.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Convention of the National Temperance Association began this morning, at Farwell Hall. Among the delegates present were Allen Ballard, President of the New York State Temperance Union; Mrs. Mary Burt, Secretary of the Woman's Temperance Union, of New York; Miss Weichmar, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Denman, President of the New Jersey Temperance Union; Miss Susanna Evans, of New York; Revs. J. B. Daune, of Boston, and W. C. Steel, of Brooklyn. Vice President Wilson delivered the opening address, after which a letter of greeting from Hon. Schuyler Colfax was read.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, was chosen President, and Hon. Joshua Nye, of New Hampshire, First Vice President, with other Vice Presidents representing the various States of the Union. Vice Presidents at large were elected as follows: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Jennie Welling, Rev. John Russell, Thomas B. Hunt and Mrs. Mary Livermore. John N. Stearns was elected Secretary.

In the afternoon session most of the delegates were present and listened to an address of welcome from Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of Chicago, who, after appropriate remarks on the occasion which called the Convention together, gave some statistics to show what dire evils the advocates of temperance combat.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

In his opening address, Hon. Henry Wilson said: "Forty years of experience and observation have taught me that the greatest evil of our country, next at any rate to the one that has gone down in fire and blood to rise no more is the evil of intemperance. [Applause.] Every day's experience, every hour of reflection teaches me that it is the duty of patriotism, the duty of humanity, the duty of Christianity, to live Christian lives and to exert a temperance influence among the people. There was a time, when I was younger than I am now, when I hoped to live long enough to see the cause which my heart loves and my judgment approves stronger than it is to-day. I may be mistaken, gentlemen, but it seems to me that the present is a rather dark and troubled night for this cause, and it is because it so seems to me, that I believe it to be the duty of every honest, conscientious, self-sacrificing man of our country, to speak and to work for the cause in every proper and legitimate way, and my reliance for the advancement of temperance is the same reliance which I have for the spread of the Gospel of our Divine Lord and Master. The heart, the conscience, the reason must be appealed to constantly, and Christian men and women must remember that the heart of Christianity is temperance. If it costs a sacrifice, give it. What is sacrifice to doing good and laying up treasure in heaven and our fellow-men? We have got to rely on appeals and addresses—to make to the heart of this nation, the conscience of the people and the reason of the country. We have got to train up our children in the cause from infancy. We must teach it in the colleges and everywhere by word and, above all, by example, and it seems to me that Christian ministers, in this dark hour of our country, when they see so much intemperance and what looks to some of us like a reaction—the voice of the pulpits of this land should be heard. Members of Christian churches should remember that the darkest hour is just before the dawn. If anything stands in the way of Christianity, it is the drunkenness in our land. A word for temperance at this time is the strongest blow against the kingdom of Satan and for the cause of our Lord and Master. I suppose you have been disappointed in the sentiment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Above the entrance was a large banner and full of texts, under which sat the orphans of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Above was the motto, "Our Heroes Wards." And in addition, wreaths and crosses were suspended in profuse variety at proper points around the circle. There was also a row of small shields bearing the names of dead heroes of the late war. These included Lyon, Baker, Kearney, Reynolds, Meigs, Dahlgren, McPherson, Reno, Wadsworth and others. At the entrance was a beautiful arch of flags and evergreens, under which all carriages passed on their way to the stand.

The Presidential party was not as early as on previous years, owing to the shipment of the remains of Admiral Farragut from the Government to be used in the Centennial celebrations at Concord, Lexington and at Bunker Hill.

At ten o'clock in the morning every approach to the cemetery was crowded with vehicles, horsemen and pedestrians, not, however, in such great numbers as on previous years, as fully eleven additional trains, headed by the Marine Band, formed in front of the mansion, marched into the cemetery and commenced the ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers. During this ceremony the Marine Band executed solemn funeral dirges. The procession then reformed and marched to the permanent amphitheater erected for these celebrations. Among those present were the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and a large array of officers prominent in the civil, military and naval service. A national salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, after which the large concourse of people and citizens was called to order and the order of exercises was carried out, which consisted of a prayer by Rev. Boswell S. Hedges, an ode sung by the soldiers and sailors' orphans, an appropriate musical selection sung by a chorus of male voices under the direction of Prof. Carl Richter, an original poem by Rev. J. E. Rankin and an oration by Rev. John P. Newman. Dr. Newman's oration was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the gallant dead, an army of whom lay within reach of his voice, and set forth many useful lessons to be drawn from the scenes around, especially the inculcation of a spirit of fraternity and union.

The exercises closed with a chorus and benediction. During the dispersion of the assembly the Marine Band admirably performed selections from the Sicilian Vespers.

D. R. K.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Towne Bequest to the University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, at their meeting to-day, received from the executors of the late John Henry Towne a formal announcement that he had devised the residue of his estate to the Department of Science of that institution. This residue amounts to about one million dollars. The trustees have determined that the Department of Science shall be called the "Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Judge Mellen, formerly Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died at Boston Monday night.

C. P. Leslie, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, is reported to have absconded to avoid arrest on a charge of defrauding the State while Land Commissioner under Scott's administration.

General Sheridan and Miss Rucker are to be married in Chicago to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock. Last night an elegant dinner was given to the General at the Grand Pacific Hotel, by several citizens of Chicago, at the close of which a presentation was made to him of a silver set of six pieces.

Prices Reduced.

The famous Rising Sun Flour is now offered at lower prices.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT White River Flour CHEAPEST Flour AND Grocery House IN PITTSBURGH.

BEWARE

Of Dealers that REPRESENT they have the Great White River Flour under other Brands. Dealers do this to make sales of Cheaper Flours, and Traveling Agents do it for the Commissions they get for Orders they send in to other Houses, which amounts to about a fair profit for handling Flour.

☞ No other House has the WHITE RIVER FLOUR under any Brand or in any form. Those that represent they have, are deceiving the people that want this Celebraied Brand.

CLEVELAND LIME,

At the Lowest Rates to Dealers

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

A LOST tune for Democratic organs; the "third term."

THE imports of New York, last week, exclusive of specie, amounted to $9,357,343, and the produce exports to $6,050,816.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* states that the anthracite coal market seems to be fully supplied, notwithstanding the large decrease in the supply of over 2,000,000 tons this year.

SERGEANT BATES is making a peripatetic, flag-bearing ass of himself in Canada. If he really wants to do his countrymen a service, let him go to Europe and try to carry the Pope's flag through Germany.

WITHIN a period of four days, last week, the shrinkage in the value of wheat, corn, oats and barley stored in Chicago, on speculation, aggregated $702,380. A corresponding decline also took place at Milwaukee and the interior grain centers. None but speculators were bitten.

THE Huron county (Mich.) *News* says iron ore of a superior quality has just been discovered within open water lake navigation of Bay City, adding: "Should these discoveries prove to be all that they now promise, Pittsburgh and Cleveland will have to look sharp after their iron laurels."

THE State Supreme Court has just decided that when a corporation has paid a dividend on its preferred stock, but none on its common stock, and a tax has been laid upon its entire capital stock, measured by the amount of the dividend, the common stock cannot be taxed separately as non-productive capital stock, because its holders have received no dividends.

THE Alabama *State Journal* of May 29, copies from this paper our observations of a recent date on the statement that BEN. HILL, of Georgia, opposed secession, and adds: "As the Pittsburgh *Post* credits this journal with the authorship of the statement, we beg leave to say that we republished it from one of our Georgia exchanges, merely commenting upon the same."

CAPTAIN EADS and his assistants, including Mr. ANDREWS, of Allegheny city, are busily engaged at the South Mississippi pass in making preparations to begin at once the construction of the jetties. They express themselves confident that they shall be able to produce the depth of channel required, and they think that few people realize the vast and beneficial consequences to follow.

THE grand new Masonic Temple in New York, built by the Order in that State, will be dedicated to-day. Great preparations have been made for the event. The ceremonies will be imposing, and participated in by representatives from all sections of the country. Delegations from Europe will also be present. The Bible which will be used on the occasion is the same on which was administered to General WASHINGTON his oath of office as the first President of the United States by Chancellor LIVINGSTON. It will be a memorable day in the history of the Order.

THE decision, on Monday, of the Court of Claims in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad against the United States, in which the former recovered over half a million dollars withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of March 3, 1873, as an offset for interest paid by the United States on the bonds loaned to the company, was not unexpected. Intimations as to how the suit would be decided have been abroad for a couple of weeks. The question, however, is not finally settled, and now goes to the United States Supreme Court, and inasmuch as Congress ordered that it be given precedence of all other business, it will be argued before that tribunal at the fall term.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that the Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that colored children must be allowed to attend public schools in any district of the State, provided no separate schools for their education are furnished. Our contemporary, we fear, labors under a misapprehension. What the court really did was to *refuse* a rehearing of the school case in which that tribunal some months ago decided that colored children had no right to share with white children in the advantages of a school system instituted by the State and supported by its power of taxation. This, and not the other, is the shape in which the matter now goes to the United States Supreme Court. The decision will undoubtedly be reversed.

THE New Hampshire Legislature assembles to-day. There having been no election of Governor by the people, the duty of selecting that official devolves on the General Assembly. The Lower House is Republican, the Upper House, through the recent outrage perpetrated by Governor WESTON and the Council, it is attempted to make Democratic. Our readers will recollect that by a most flagrant exercise of arbitrary power, done without a shadow of law or right, these persons lately rejected the whole vote, 1,000 in number, cast for a Republican Senator, by excluding whom they hope to obtain possession of the Senate and control the election of Governor. The usurpation is without parallel in the political annals of any Northern State. The excitement among the people is intense, and the end is not yet.

FISK UNIVERSITY, at Nashville, Tennessee, a newly established collegiate institution for the education of colored youth of both sexes, held its annual commencement last week. On Wednesday, the classes were examined in Xenophon's Anabasis, Cicero De Amicitia, moral philosophy, English literature, etc. Members of the normal department had to show their proficiency in still more difficult branches, and the examinations, we are told in the local papers, were well sustained. On Thursday the commencement exercises were held, and consisted of the following addresses by the graduating classes: Elements of True Manhood, by JAMES D. BURRUS; The Hundreth Year, by JOHN H. BURRUS; and Finis Coronat Opus, by VIRGINIA E. WALKER. Not many years ago it would have been a crime, in Tennessee, to teach these graduates the simplest rudimentary elements of knowledge, and would have been so today except for the overthrow of the Democratic party.

THE desperation of the crooked whisky swindlers has found expression in various ways, but nothing has occurred more conclusive of their condition than the fact, just brought to light after infinite trouble and investigation, that at least two Milwaukee whisky firms have burnt up their books, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Government. These books belong to the latter, were furnished by it, were kept in trust for it and afforded by far the most important and conclusive evidence of the frauds that had been perpetrated, of anything that could be got at. As it is, the officers have obtained sufficient evidence to confiscate every distillery in the district. One of the prominent rectifiers at Chicago has, it is understood, fled and forfeited his bail. Nearly every gauger and storekeeper in the city is, it is said, implicated, and evidence is constantly turning up against unsuspected persons who have been taken into the confidence of the Department. Sharp work, and short, should be made with the whole villainous gang.

THE gulf between the "swallow tails" and "short hairs" of the New York Democracy is steadily widening. A little while ago it was thought a reconciliation would be effected, but they now denounce one another with more violence than ever. The rank and file of the party can never forgive their new leaders for appointing such men as FITZ JOHN PORTER and BALDY SMITH to the best positions in their gift. They assert that the claims of the workers in the party have been completely ignored, and they swear vengeance. All the newly appointed heads of departments, they affirm, know nothing about the needs and wants of the party, and so far from distributing their patronage for the best interests of the party, they have bestowed it upon personal friends and relatives, individuals who knew nothing about the machine and cared less. Of course this bitter feeling among the Democratic masses will, unless allayed in some manner, which now seems improbable, lead to another split in the party, of which the Republicans will take due advantage. This, together with the general dissatisfaction through the State at the miserable failures and shortcomings of the Democratic Legislature, have quite filled our friends with hopes of regaining the State this fall. Throughout the entire country, indeed, the prospects of the Republican party have a brighter and more promising look than they have worn for years.

THE RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.

Those who are uncomfortable about the slow progress made in the return to greater activity in business, and their numbers are by no means small, have not, in all their efforts to learn the causes which retard a revival of prosperity, hit upon one particular cause which has contributed, and is contributing, more to keep back the restoration of confidence than all other causes combined.

This is to be found in the Democratic successes at the polls last fall, and the subsequent bad conduct of the triumphant party during the winter, as evinced in several legislative bodies controlled by it. The business men and the capitalists of the country will not adventure their means in any enterprise until they have some sense of confidence and security in the future; and how can they attain to this sense of confidence with corrupt and unreasoning mobs in control of the legislation of the leading States of the Union?

Commercial confidence is a plant of very slow growth; and it cannot prosper, at all, under Democratic sway. The one idea of that party is State sovereignty, which is a heresy so fatal that every enterprise shrivels up before it. The prevalence of it renders the Union a rope of sand, and subjects it to the danger of destruction whenever any number of States may choose to secede. A government that would thus be constantly exposed to the peril of dissolution, could never inspire confidence enough in its perpetuity to induce any one to go into active business operations under it; and that is precisely the kind of a government we must come under, if the Democratic successes of 1874 are to be repeated in 1875.

There will be no return to confidence and activity in business until people can see their way clear to security and permanence in government and can rest free from the constant terror of unfavorable legislation. The Democratic legislative bodies of last winter were, as long as they remained in session, a standing menace to the public safety. No one felt easy until they had adjourned; and now, men who have means which they would gladly employ in business efforts, if they felt safe in doing so, are looking forward with serious apprehensions to the assembling of the next Congress, which will attempt to undo much that has hitherto been done.

The doubt and uncertainty about the future which has been begotten of the Democratic successes of 1874 can be dispelled only by Republican success in 1875. The surest way, therefore, to restore confidence is to defeat the party that unsettles it. A Republican victory in Ohio and Pennsylvania, this year, will do more than any thing else can to reanimate the country with the spirit of security. The confidence of capitalists and enterprising men must have a substantial basis before it can again assert its sway, and that it can never have with the Democracy in power in State and nation.

THE disagreement of the jury in the case between a Boston Roman Catholic priest and one of his parishioners who sued the former for slander of him in his marital relations, he having been married by a magistrate instead of a Catholic priest, has been reported by telegraph. It seems that the defendant had denounced the plaintiff and his wife publicly before the congregation of the church to which they belong as living in open sin, and had declared that he would continue to do so until they came before the altar and made public satisfaction; adding, in regard to both that "by and by they will be coming to me with their bastards for me to christen." This, be it remembered, openly before the whole congregation. In the course of his complaint the plaintiff mentioned the case of another couple who "got married out of the Church," as to whom the same priest declared as publicly that they were "not lawfully married." The defendant's plea was simply that he was justified in what he said by his priestly office, and that the plaintiff, by joining the Church, virtually agreed to subject himself to the rules and orders for the government of the Church and its ministers. It is greatly to be regretted that the jury were unable to come to a conclusion. The case, as the first of its character in the United States, was one of grave importance. Is a woman who is married according to the law, whatever that may be, subject, without redress, to be treated or even to be spoken of as if she were "living in sin," and to hear her children openly branded as bastards, because of the dictates of a foreign ecclesiastical body? The jury stood ten for the plaintiff and two for the defendant, the latter, it is understood being Catholics. The case will be re-tried, when a decision one way or the other will probably be reached, and the point established whether a man may or may not be married in full accordance with the law of the land, without subjecting himself and his wife to defamation from the pulpit, or whether we must fight here, in republican America as in monarchical Europe, the haughty pretensions of Papal infallibility.

THE factious bickerings and snarlings which interpenetrated the entire proceedings of the various Democratic district conventions of Allegheny county, which met yesterday for the purpose of electing delegates to the approaching Democratic State Convention, furnish a most apt and suggestive illustration of the sort of spirit that would underlie and interfuse the government of the Commonwealth in the improbable event of a victory by that party next fall. Goaded on by political need and greed and vainglory, embarked in a desperate adventure for personal success at whatever cost, it would almost seem from the ferocious personal antagonisms of the respective local aspirants for the Gubernatorial nomination, as instanced by the course of their representative henchmanthat either of them would rather reign in a political hell than serve in a political heaven. But the sober, thoughtful, industrious people of Pennsylvania by no means purpose to permit themselves to be used as footstools for the furtherance of this kind of cut-throat ambition, and the Democratic party may just as well understand the fact, first as last.

A Locomotive With Legs.

At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences on Tuesday M. Tresca exhibited a model of a locomotive engine now being tried on the Eastern Railway. This engine has no wheels, but what may be called legs. It does not roll; it walks, runs, or gallops. It is like an ordinary railway engine with straight rods terminating in broad circular skates. There are threelegs in front and three behind. The moving cylinders, instead of turning wheels, raise the feet, and the whole acts something after the fashion of a three-legged horse. This invention is especially adapted for carrying great weights up an incline. The engine at work on the Eastern Railway weighs ten tons, and goes seven or eight kilometres an hour, and can accomplish if desired twenty kilometres. Of course, this kind of locomotive is not likely to displace the one now in use, but it is especially applicable to mountain railways, and is a step in a new direction. The model exhibited at the Academy of Sciences ascended an incline of twenty-five degrees with ease.

ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, furnishes the following *resume* for last year of the gold and silver products of the Western States: California, $20,000,531; Nevada, $35,402,263; Oregon, $600,070; Washington Territory, $154,535; Idaho, $1,880,004; Montana, $3,844,722; Utah, $3,862,139; Colorado, $5,188,520; Arizona, $187,009; New Mexico, $500,000; other sources, $100,009; total, $72,-328,774—a gain of perhaps $1,000,000 over 1873. Besides these figures, he furnishes the information that the Comstock lode, Nevada, furnished $22,000,000. Since 1861 Nevada has produced no less than $244,-000,000 of the precious metals.

TO FARMERS suffering from the incursions of the grasshopper, we commend the device of Farmer John Richardson, of Oswego, Neb. The hoppers made away with four or five acres of corn, and were going straight for his wheat-fields. Calculating by observation the exact spot where they would halt for the night, Mr. Richardson made a winrow of hay right across his field in front of the army. When the 'hoppers reached it, about sundown, they took up their quarters for the night, and then the farmer applied his torch, with the gratifying result that the whole army was burned into a fertilizer in comparatively few minutes.

The Director of the Mint expects to be able by the 15th of July to refine and part all the bullion produced in the country, instead, as heretofore, of sending at least one-half of it abroad for that purpose.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT.

The June number opens with the second and concluding paper descriptive of a trip "Up the Parana and in Paraguay." It is well written and finely illustrated. C. Grenville Murray gives a vivid and touching description of the way Henri Dorbley, a sensitive French boy, became a soldier during the days of the Conscription. "The Symphony," by Sidney Lanier, is a poem far above the ordinary level of even our best magazine poetry. Wirt Sikes gives a tree and very readable account of the French Bloosards at their mask balls and various places of questionable resort. "Eight Hundred Miles in an Ambulance," by Laura Winthrop Johnson, is pleasing description of a wagon ride across our Western prairies. Robert Wilson contributes a vivid sketch of a storm at sea. Sarah B. Wister tells us how a person without art education is apt to feel in visiting the great art galleries of Europe. "By the Lake" is a short love story, by Ita Amiol Prokop. T. Adolphus Trollope contributes a paper on "A Scene in the Campagna." "Three Feathers," by William Black, reaches a happy conclusion. There are a few brilliant verses by Edward Kearsley; An able criticism of "Mill's Essays on Religion," by Lawrence Turnbull; some very entertaining short papers in the "Monthly Gossip," and the usual able reviews of the literature of the day.

SCRIBNER.

Scribner's Monthly for June is a rich number both in articles and illustrations. It opens with a well-penned and penciled description of the famous "Latin Quarter" of Paris, the haunt and home of impecunious Bohemians, students, artists, odds and ends of all sorts, chiefly literary, all more or less dependent upon their wits for their bread. Chapters XIII, XIV, and XV of Dr. Holland's deeply interesting "Story of Sevenoaks" are given, the interest deepening as the narative progresses. "Some Chapters on Housekeeping," by Clarence Cook, will be read with much profit and pleasure. "A Visit to Benares," by W. C. Wilkinson, is a fine paper, illustrated from pictures by native artists. "Some Old Letters," concludes the series, with fac-similes of Jekyll, Moore, Rogers and Sydney Smith. Arnold Burges Johnson gives the third paper of his "Recollections of Charles Sumner." "Dutch Farming," by Gen. E. Wilding, Jr., presents some curious scenes of farming life in Holland. The articles, both prose and poems, are all of a character that will insure the continued popularity of this most admirable of magazines.

THE ALDINE.

Undoubtedly the most attractive picture in the June *Aldine* is John S. Davis' spirited engraving of the "Battle of Bunker Hill." The artist has depicted the moment of the final success of the British troops after the patriots had exhausted their ammunition. The red coats have gained the stubbornly defended stronghold and are swarming over the breastworks, while the Americans, still unwilling to surrender the victory that was almost in their grasp, are obstinately contending the advance of their foes with clubbed muskets, stones, farming implements, or anything at hand by which a "Britisher" might be placed *hors de combat*. The conception and drawing of the picture are original and admirable. It is the third of a series of Centennial illustrations promised by the publishers, which bids fair to become a very valuable and interesting collection which will undoubly prized with the lapse of years, and forms of itself a strong element in the attractions of the *Aldine*. "The Mother's Darling" is a beautiful and touching domestic picture. "Surmont, on the Bonze," by E. Puttaert; "Waterfall in the Pyrenees," a handsome full page engraving by Albert Rieger, and "The Heron's Rock," by E. Puttaert, are three gems of the "Picturesque Europe" series, which is another attractive feature of the magazine. In the literary department we find a fresh instalment of the historical novel, "The Spur of Monmouth," found on incidents of the Revolution, and a very fascinating romance, as well as full of facts of historical importance concerning the great struggle for independence, many of which have never before found their way into print; "The Fall of Richmond; A Virginia Girl's Experience," by Page Poytheress; "Germantown and its Environs," by Chandos Fulton, a well written sketch, narrating some interesting Revolutionary reminiscences; "The Bellenden Difficulty," a readable, short story, by Florence Allen, together with some good poetical contributions, descriptive sketches and ably written editorial articles. J. R. Foster, Fifth avenue, is agent for the *Aldine* in this city.

HARPER'S.

Harper's for June is very interesting. The following is the table of contents: The Channel Islands; Eric's Funeral; Concord Books; In an Atelier, by T. B. Aldrich; Caricature in the Hogarthian Period, by James Parton; The Ruined Cottage; Cape Cod, Nantucket and the Vineyard; A Florida Dawn, by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake; The Stone Age in Europe; A Wedding March, with variations; Watching and Waiting; The First Century of the Republic (eighth paper); Paul Evrard's Portrait; Garth, by Julian Hawthorne; Enfranchisement; Miss Angel, by Miss Thackeray; Do Birds Improve as Architects? by Mary Treat; The Wit and Wisdom of the Haydians, by John Bigelow; besides the usual contribution from the editor.

THE ATLANTIC.

The June *Atlantic* opens with a fine poem on "Spring in New England," by T. B. Aldrich, and closes its contributed articles with the ode "Ode" read at the Concord Centennial, by James Russell Lowell. The other articles are "Roderick Hudson," by Henry James; "Transition," by Celia Thaxter; "Political Results from the Varioloid," by Robert Dale Owen; "Folded Hands," by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt; "Boring for Oil," by B. W.; "Waste," by Edgar Fawcett; "The California Vineyards," by Stephen Powers; "Cruise of the Rappahannock in Calais Harbor," by H. B. K.; "Benjamin Jacques," by F. Deming; "Story of a Contraband," by Mrs. Laura Thompson; "Wise and Unwise Economy in Schools," by Charles W. Eliot; "Annie's Daughter," by S. C. Moulton; "Old Times in the Mississippi," by Mark Twain. The usual editorial departments are live and fresh; and, in all respects, the June number of the famous monthly is worthy of any of its predecessors.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The combined and concentrated charms of six magazines is what the fortunate young readers of *St. Nicholas* are treated to. The very cover of this delightful juvenile has the fascinating appearance of a rich strawberry short cake, smothered in cream. The June number is as blooming and fragrant as a June rose, and all the articles are as timely as the "delicacies of the season." Miss Alcott's "Eight Cousins," and Mr. Trowbridge's "Young Surveyor," are continued. The frontispiece is the portrait of a pretty girl, about a hundred and fifty feet high. This young lady's name is "Milmy Melmy," and the poem that follows tells all about her. "My First Trout" and "A Ragamuffin Party" are sketches that will provoke the mirth even of a dyspeptic. But we have no space to enumerate all the good things here served up. It is a "school day magazine" that will delight "our young folks" and "little corporals," either by "the riverside" or at home, when "the children's hour" gathers "old and wee" together.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for June contains Toadstools and their Kindred, Are Languages Institutions? The Conservative Design of Organic Disease, The Microscope and its Misinterpretations, The Migration of Inland Birds, Savagism and Civilization, Forests and Rainfall, The Cyclone in the Universe, A Curious Question of Horses' Ribs, Geographical Work in 1874, Wood's Discoveries in Ephesus, correspondence, literary notes, miscellany, and notes.

THE GALAXY.

The Galaxy contains articles by Dr. T. M. Coan, Junius Henri Browne, Richard Grant White, Miss S. F. Hopkins, and other writers whose names are not so well known to magazine readers. Perhaps the most noticeable articles in the number is a sketch of Prince Achille Murat, the nephew of the great Napoleon, who, at the close of his uncle's career in Europe, came to this country, married an American, and lived many years in Florida. All in all, it is more than an ordinarily interesting number.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Bright, cheery and useful, with its fifty-five fine engravings, and its multitude of practical articles and suggestions, is the *American Agriculturist* for May 1st. Like every other copy this year, the number before us shows a decided improvement over the previous issues of this journal during its past 33 years of publication. It gives such plain, practical, trustworthy information for the household, including the little ones, for the garden, for the farm in all its departments—indeed, for all classes. Its bold exposure of humbugs has been a feature of almost every number for many years. The current volume is giving a valuable series of practical articles by Prof. Atwater, showing "How Science does and can aid Cultivators;" also a large number of engraved house plans and descriptions, with items of cost, or "Cheap and Convenient Homes for the People" in country or village. These last are alone worth many times the cost of this journal ($1 60 a year post-paid). Orange Judd Company, Publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

PETERSON'S JOURNAL.

The June number of this periodical opens with a steel engraving, "Shipwrecked Hopes," accompanying which is a poem with the same title. With this number, the first of Vol. II., we notice a change in what was hitherto a feature of the magazine, that of all articles being complete. The publishers say, that though the feature is heartily liked by a large number of people, there is still such a demand for one or two good continued stories, that they have thought best to gratify it. In this number, therefore, we notice the commencement of a serial of interest, entitled "The Mystery at Blackwood Grange," by Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, author of "A Wonderful Woman," etc. Among the completed stories it a fine one, "An Old Affair," by Christian Reid, author of "Morton House," "Valerie Aylmer," etc. Also, "My Imperialist Neighbor," a charming piece of fiction; "Exchange no Robbery," a love story of the most interesting type; "Judy," a tale of the African slave trade; "The Settler's Tragedy," by Edward Jenkins, M. P., author of "Ginx's Baby;" "A Woman's Pride;" "Snow-Stayed," etc., etc. There is also an "Ode for Decoration Day," by Henry Peterson, and numerous beautiful poems by good authors. Interesting and witty miscellany make up the number.

PENN MONTHLY.

The June issue of this substantial monthly presents a fine table of contents, including among other articles: Electric Phenomena in the Rocky Mountains, by Frederic M. Endlich; Law Reform, by the editor; Industrial Education, by J. H.; The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty; The American Evangelists in England, by John Dyer; Ismailie, from Sir Samuel Baker's Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade; The Month, in which current topics are treated; Reviews of New Books.

OBSTETRICAL JOURNAL.

From Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia, comes the May number of the *Obstetrical Journal of Great Britian and Ireland*, edited by W. F. Jenkins. The publication includes in topics discussed, midwifery and the diseases of women and children. It will be of special interest to the medical profession. Terms $5 00 per year, or 50 cents per number.

BALLOU'S.

Always good, the June number of *Ballou's Monthly* is unusually interesting. Its stories and sketches are fresh and sparkling, and its household and children's departments full of useful and valuable information. It is the best of all the cheap magazines.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Good bye, Phil! You'll be "afraid," yet.

Where's McClelland? Sherman wants him.

General Sheridan surrenders at discretion to-day.

Man is an amphibious animal. Ask Boyton if he isn't.

Speculators are being roasted just at present, and nobody objects.

Hay is higher than ever in Illinois, in consequence of the grass being so low.

In France, too, the iron trade is still very dull, notwithstanding the great fall in prices.

A marked increase of work in the New York shipyards is noted by the papers of that city.

The total value of the imports of silk manufactures at New York during May was $1,315,039.

The National Board of Trade holds its seventh annual meeting in Philadelphia on the 15th instant.

And now, after a year's unsuccessful trial, Rhode Island is preparing to abolish the prohibitory law.

Let's have no more discouraging speaches about the peach crop. It will be fully up to the average.

Small-pox is getting to be a big affair in New York city. A hundred and nine cases were reported last week.

Ex-Governor Reed, of Florida, formerly of Wisconsin, is about to start a monthly magazine at Jacksonville.

Not a bad idea. Harvest homes for the Centennial will be one of the summer excitements in the country.

Virginia is certainly a dog-ridden State. It has four hundred thousand curs. It is Democracy-ridden, moreover.

Sharp's rifle factory will soon go off from Hartford to Bridgeport, and the Hartford folks are very snappish about it.

They have found out a use for patent office reports at last, by distributing them as prizes at rural spelling matches.

The Japanese are shrewdly intelligent. Two million dollars will be expended in their portion of our Centennial Exposition.

That trial per-jury is drawing to a close, and Brooklyn people are clamoring for an increased water supply. See the connection?

The editor of *Scribner's Monthly* exhibits a kindly consideration for its readers by affixing to the titles of the contributions in verse the word "Poem."

A characteristic speech in the English Parliament was made the other day by a Mr. O'Gorman, who said: "When I last spoke here I was in Ireland."

Rocheford is evidently insane. Twice, recently, he endeavored to commit suicide, failing which he has since married. His *Lanterne* has gone out in darkness.

The French Minister of War frankly asks the Assembly for fifty-one millions of francs to continue his fortifications. Now, Bis-marck the response from Prussia.

All the people of Missouri are in a condition of stark amazement. The St. Louis *Times* says "the grasshoppers are actually sounding the irreligious by a rapid exodus."

The number of railroad casualties in Great Britain is appalling. Last year there were 1,425 persons killed and 5,050 injured. No directors have been hung or imprisoned.

The editor of the Warrensburg, Missouri, *News* recently partook of a plate of grasshopper soup. He says it has a delicious mushroom flavor that at once banishes prejudice.

The New York *Mail* has this naught-y paragraph: "The creditors of the Sypher brothers in New Orleans sigh for their money, and will probably receive a cipher in exchange for it."

And now it appears that Cinderella's slipper was not made of glass, but of fur, the error arrising from a mistranslation from the French. We always felt there was a mistake somewhere.

The total amount of uncollected taxes and assessments of New York city aggregates $27,132,259 08, the annual interest on which is $1,630,634 64. A large percentage of this will never be paid.

The National Brewers' Association, now in session at Cincinnati, maintain that when wine and beer become our national beverages, to the exclusion of the fiery liquids whose basis is alcohol, the era of real temperance will have arrived.

PERSONAL.

A lady lawyer is profitably established as "consulting counsel" in London, and three others are preparing to follow suit.

General Sherman intends to make his summer headquarters, from the first of July to the first of September, at Idaho Springs, Colorado.

The marriage of General Sheridan and Miss Rucker occurs to-day. The General will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip, visiting, among other places, the famous Yellowstone river, the rival of the Yosemite of California. Secretary Belknap and others accompany the bridal party, and General Custer's cavalry expedition of twelve hundred troopers will furnish the escort.

Everybody remembers the brilliant wedding last Summer of a daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, of New York, to Lord Randolph Henry, son of an English Duke. Sceptics who thought that the grand "Lord" married for money, will be confirmed in the opinion when they learn that he has utterly failed pecunnarily, and has had all his property sold for debt. And yet she will not be the last silly American girl to sell herself for a worthless title.

There is a paragraph going the rounds of the press speculating on the majority by which ex-Vice President Colfax could carry Indiana if he were to run for Governor, etc., but the South Bend *Tribune* says any proposition of this kind will not do to bet on, for the reason that the appetite for office in him has been well satiated, and financial cares are much larger than ever they were when in political life, without any of its cares or solicitude, and at the same time he is able to gratify his great love of travel, mingling with society throughout the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Star* writes as follows: "I am told that Sam Ward, the king of the lobby, who, by the way, is a scholar and a man of rare attainments, a fact which his title would make the public suppose otherwise, contemplates assisting in the founding of a library for a press club in Washington. Mr. Wylie intends giving the club his private library, consisting of about five thousand volumes of the very finest standard books of reference. Mr. Corcoran, the princely millionaire, will make a gift of a new and handsome building for the purpose."

Several cities have claimed the honor of numbering among their citizens the venerable and original "Uncle Tom," from whom Mrs. Stowe sketched her remarkable portrait of a faithful slave. All those claims have been put to rest by a statement from Mrs. Stowe herself, to the effect that when she lived in Cincinnati she had in her employ a colored woman, whose husband was a slave in Kentucky, managed his master's farm, and was free to come and go at all hours, yet was so conscientious that his wife could never prevail upon him to use his opportunities to escape from slavery, though his master had repeatedly broken faith with him, promising him his freedom and failing to redeem his word. Mrs. Stowe says this faithful old slave suggested to her the character which she introduced under the name of Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but adds that she never learned whether the man ever gained his freedom or not. The pretenders can now take a rest.

OLEOMARGERINE.

Ca nnot be Detected From Genuine Butter

In a lengthy description of an Eastern butter factory, the New York *Evening Post* tells us how oleomargarine is made:

The material used in making artificial butter is not, as many suppose, scraps of fat of all kinds, tainted suet, refuse, or the scrapings of the slaughter house, but it is the finest fat contained in the carcasses of beef. When the cattle are slaughtered at Jersey City a man employed by the buttermakers carefully removes the "caul fat," until a thousand pounds or more are collected, when the load is conveyed quickly to the factory and immersed in cold water over night.

It comes forth perfectly clean and is soon converted into the finest minceemeat by means of a chopping machine. Then it is placed in a vat surrounded by steam, and subjected to a temperature of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty degrees. A limpid oil flows out of this vat, while all solid matter drops to its bottom and is rejected. When cooled the oil is clean in appearance, of a pale straw collor, and rather soft in consistency. It is then packed in muslin bags, which are placed in presses between sheets of zinc, and heated from a temperature of from eighty to ninety degrees. The lower temperature at which the oleomargarine, as it is called, can be rendered, the better the ultimate product. The tallow remains in the bags, and is sold for making candles or soap.

The butter oil is turned into a churn with a quantity of sweet milk, a little annatto is added for coloring the butter, and after about half an hour's churning the mass is drained of the milk and turned out upon a working table. It is then treated as fresh butter is treated in dairies. In appearance it is precisely the same, and it has the sweet, fresh smell accompanying new butter made from milk. The factory is now making about four thousand pounds of butter a week, which is all taken as rapidly as it can be delivered, and is consumed principally in New York city.

The question will probably be asked, Who eats it? It would be hard to say who has not eaten some of it at one time or another since the manufacture began, as it has found its way to the tables of many who pay the highest price for the best dairy butter; and the prejudice against the article, which would doubtless have kept it out of the market if it had been put upon tables as suet butter, has not prevented a fair trial of the product. Some amusing incidents are told of the way in which experts have been misled by it—one of the most prominent grocers in this city having eaten the manufactured butter for a week without detecting the deceit. A well known chemist in this city made a thorough test of it in his house without letting his family into the secret until they had used it for six weeks, by which time they had swallowed their prejudices. The butter as now made is said by those who have fairly tried it to be almost identical in taste with dairy butter, and its appearance is so natural that grocers who have handled the natural product for years have been deceived by the artificial.

Remarkable Result of Transfusion.

[Iowa State Register.]

A celebrated lawyer was "transfused," a noted stock-breeder furnishing the sanguineous fountain. The cure was perfect, but the attorney's ideas on Blackstone and Durham became so confused that he was eventually compelled to retire from the practice of his profession. In his first case after recovering, he commenced to make a plea for his client, accused of larceny, as follows: "If it please the short-horn Court, my client is the victim of a thoroughbred conspiracy. Although of honorable parentage, he was arrested by this six distinct crosses of constable and hurried into a foul dungeon charged with being a Devonshire thief."

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tonic, of all others, best calculated to perpetate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, outdoor laborers, employees in manufactories and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wineglassful of this pleasant safeguard taken at regular intervals imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak and the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

☞ E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is the surest known remedy for nervousness, weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; wakefulness; trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness of the limbs; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite with distressing dyspepsia; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms are the certain indications of the remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. TAKE NO E. F. KUNKEL'S. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, as they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the name of the article blown in the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 233 North Fourth st., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00. NWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of May and 1st of November, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents. D. E. McCLELLAND, Treasurer and Secretary. A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert J. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CLOTHING.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED those who have not ordered their SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING. Our Goods will be on exhibition until FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.

THE NEW

SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS

Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.

All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.

The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.

Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STAHLMAN & McCOY,

PROPRIETORS,

Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.

Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.

The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
IN NEW AND DESIRABLE
Summer Dress Goods!
PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID
HERNANIAS AND GRENADINES
From 8½c to 82 50 per yard.
At 10c and 12½c.
NEW SUMMER POPLINS.
At 18½c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1875.

The local money market continues quiet, with no changes to note. Some of our readers are inclined to differ with our reports of the condition of the market, and think we are disposed to color our statements by what they suppose to be our own personal feelings. While it is doubtless true that no one can entirely separate himself from his personal feelings and write without some bias, yet we would say that we give as nearly as possible the result of views received from the banks as lenders, the business public as borrowers and the brokers as middle men, who are in contact with each side of the question. Many borrowers say money is scarce and very hard to get, while a large part of the banks report it difficult to satisfactorily invest their money. These two statements, it will be readily seen, need not be inconsistent, as the banks have money and are loath to part with it, and borrowers find it difficult to make their applications satisfactory to lenders. The point of view from which the market is looked at varies materially the picture presented to the beholder, as different, almost, as that presented by the reverse ends of an opera glass.

Investors entertain notions as varied as their numbers, and may be characterized as wise, unpractical and prejudicial.

Some one says one class is willing to take extraordinary risks for the sake of the chances of realizing extraordinary gains, arguing that the discrimination they are able to exercise will keep their losses of principal at so low a figure as to make their transactions average profitably in the long run. Another class spend time in inquiring where they can find the most undoubted investments, such as would pass the scrutiny of the most conservative financiers, at the most remunerative rate of interest on the investment realized anywhere. A third class look longingly at the proposed investment, but object that the rate of interest is too high for safety and higher than anybody can pay.

Everybody longs for the "good times" prior to 1873, yet it is to be hoped such times may not soon return upon us, as they are always the precursors of loss and disaster such as we experienced during the year that followed those brilliant days of balloons and bubbles.

—A Washington correspondent is authority for the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has already begun in good earnest his preparations for the resumption of silver payments. He is required to do so by act of Congress, and therefore the Secretary himself is not to be regarded as subject to criticism for his action in this matter. In recently buying $2,500,000 of silver bullion and setting the mints in full activity he is simply carrying out an act of legislation first officially suggested by the President and then adopted by Congress, without consideration. But what is likely to be the result? The silver coin is intended to circulate on a par with the paper currency, can, in fact, have no other circulation, and yet with the price of gold over 110 (it is now at 116) the silver will be worth more than the paper, and the difference will be sufficient to afford a handsome profit to bullion dealers on buying it up. The new coin, therefore, as fast as it appears, under such a condition of the gold premium, will disappear from circulation and go out of the country in the ordinary way of export. Thus there can be no prospect of the silver circulation being retained except under the condition of gold remaining below 110; and there will be strong motives for the bullion dealers and speculators to keep the quotation above that figure. Yet, while there is this entire uncertainty about being able to keep the new coinage in circulation, the fractional currency will be destroyed as fast as the silver is put in circulation. We shall thus be getting rid of one most necessary form of circulation without having any certainty that we can permanently replace it by another. This process will further involve the issue of some $40,000,000 of five per cent. bonds for the purchase of silver, at an annual interest charge of $2,000,000. The execution of the silver resumption law will therefore cost us two millions a year, besides the expense of coinage. It will in no measure help the general resumption of specie payments, but, on the contrary, if successful, would drive out of the country an equal amount of gold, to take the place in the specie exports usually filled by silver, and thereby deprive the Treasury of so much gold requirement for the ultimate full resumption of specie payments. This operation can result in but two ways, either in leaving us comparatively without small currency or in making gold so scarce as to seriously impair the ability of the Government to resume gold payments.

—Since 1848 San Francisco papers claim that fifteen hundred millions of dollars in gold and silver have been poured out from the world's commerce from that port. Australia and other gold and silver regions have yielded as much more. Out of the whole of all this wealth of production, the United States, it is estimated, hold less than two hundred millions. Where is it?

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 1, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	124⅝	124⅝	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
5-20's, 1865	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	123	123	123	123	123	123⅛
5-20's, 1867, coupon	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1868	123⅞	124	124	124	124	124
10-40's	117⅞	118	118	118	117⅞	118
10-40's, coupons	118	118	118	118	118	118
Currency 6's	117	117	117	117	117	117⅛
New 5 per cents	117	117	117	117	117	117⅛
Western Union Tel	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Quicksilver	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Mail Steamship	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Panama	129	130				
Adams Express	90					
Wells-Fargo Express	87					86
American Express	62					62
United States Exp'ss	50					
New York Central	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅛
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	92					92½
Michigan Southern	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Illinois Central	133					
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	87¾					87¾
Chicago & Northw'n	28	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Do preferred	55	55	55	55	55	55
Rock Island	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
St. Paul	32¾				32¾	32¾
Do preferred	55					55
Wabash, common	9					9
Ft. Wayne	96					96
Ohio & Mississippi	24	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Union Pacific	77⅞	78	78	78	78	78
Chicago and Alton	92					92
Harlem						193
Hannibal & St. Joe						20¾
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23					
At. & Pac. R. R. inc.	15¼					15¼
Iron Mountain	4¾					4¾
C., C. & I.						
Cumberland the day	32¾					
South Carolinas, July	32¾					
Missouri 6's	102¼					102¼

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	48	
Reading, sales	53¾	
United Co's. of Jersey	125¾	126
Oil Creek	9¾	9½
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	63¼
Allegheny Valley		36¾
Central Transportation		45¼
Empire Transportation	54	
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. R. R. 75		76¼

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Money easy at 2¼@3 per cent. Choice mercantile paper 3½ per cent.; prime 4@5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Firm at 486¼@487 for sixty days and 489¼@490 for sight.

GOLD

Was firm in consequence of a heavy failure in the iron trade at London and advanced to 116⅝, but at the close fell off to 116⅜ on a call of ten millions of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury. Borrowing rates 1 per cent. per annum and 1-64@1-32 per diem and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $80,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Exports of produce for the week $4,268,094. Customs receipts $342,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm with an advance in Union Pacific issues. State bonds quiet. The Stock Exchange to-day, there was a remarkable change in the temperature of speculation and the recent depression gave way to a buoyant advancing tone and great excitement. The decision of the Court of Claims in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was a great cause of the sudden change in the Exchange, and the good feeling arising out of this decision was stimulated during the afternoon by reports that Messrs. Garrett and Scott were in treaty fo. a settlement of the railroad war. Union Pacific started the whole market on an upward turn, advancing from 73 to 79¾, on the favorable decision above mentioned and the official announcement of an increase for twenty-eight days in May of $546,321, compared with the same time in 1874, or nearly 46 per cent., an average increase of $12,370 per day. Western Union was a prominent feature and rose from 73¼ to 73¾, on the belief that a treaty of amity had been made between the rival cable companies in London and rival telegraphs on this side. Lake Shore, until considerable settlement, advanced from 57 to 62¾. Pacific Mail was also prominent, rising from 33 to 36¾ in consequence of a report that negotiations had been resumed for a new contract between the Pacific Mail and Panama companies with a good prospect of success. Rock Island rose from 103¼ to 103⅝. St. Paul from 32 to 32¾, preferred 55¾ to 55¾. Northwestern from 28 to 28¼, preferred from 55½ to 55¾. Erie from 17 to 18⅛, and New York Central from 103¼ to 103⅝. The dealings in the leading shares were very large and attended with much animation. In fact, the Stock Exchange presented a scene of buoyancy and excitement strangely in contrast with the recent depression. The market closed active and strong at a slight reaction from the highest point caused by realizations. Transactions aggregated 500,000 shares, of which 92,000 were Pacific Mail, 138,000 Western Union, 30,000 Northwestern, 4,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 35,000 Erie, 105,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash and 66,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	62½	Wabash	8¾
W. U. Tel	76¾	Do preferred	15
Quicksilver	15¾	Fort Wayne	97
Adams Express	90½	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do preferred	15
American Express	64	Chicago & Alton	102½
U. S. Express	49	Do preferred	106
Pacific Mail	36¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
New York Central	103½	Clev., Col. & Cin.	50
Erie	18¾	Burlington & Q	112
Do preferred	34	Lake Shore	61¾
Mich. Central	63¼	C. C. & I. C	4½
Cleveland & Pitts	86¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	40½	Atlantic & Pac.	
Do preferred	54	Union Pacific stk.	79
Rock Island	103⅝	Central Pacific bds	103½
N. J. Central	107½	Union Pacific bds	102½
St. Paul	32¾	Del. & Hudson	117¾
Do preferred	56	Bankers' Bills	487½
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	124¾	5-20's, 1867	124¼
5-20's, 1865	118¾	5-20's, 1868	123¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	118¾	10-40's	118⅝
5-20's, 1865	118¾	New 5's	117⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	123	Currency 6's	127¼
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	102½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	51½	N. Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	51½	N. Carolina, new	11½
Virginia, new	35		

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 1.—Flour quiet at $6 15@6 35. Wheat dull; extra at 2½; No. 1 at 2; amber at 2. Corn dull and declined at 60½c. Oats quiet at 51½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 1, 1875.

The first day of summer in mercantile circles was not marked by any particularly novel features. There was a moderate movement of merchandise, the trade generally seeming to settle down toward quietude. The downward tendency of prices in grain and produce continues, and we reduce our quotations materially on corn, oats, potatoes and lard. In other respects there is no important alteration to note.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,492	Apples, bbls	178
Cheese, lbs	338	Corn, bus	1,535
Wheat, bus	2,265	Rye, bus	60
Oats, bush	7,725	Butter, pkgs	68
Bacon, lbs	118	Potatoes, bush	850
Hay, bales	77		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—The weak feeling continues in grain, and we reduce our quotations on corn and oats. Wheat is easy and dull, with a little more doing than for some time past. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 25@1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 22@1 30; spring wheat is weak, No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do. $1 05@1 10. Corn was in large supply and lower. We quote shelled at 81@82c per bushel for yellow; 80@81c for high mixed; 79@80c for low mixed and white. Ear was also lower; quotable at 80@82c. Oats are declined; we note a sale of car of white in sacks at 76c; we quote at 70@71c per bushel for white; 69@70c for mixed. Rye is unchanged at $1 15@1 20. There is nothing doing in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 2@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There continues a good trade at work values. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flours at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 75; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 25@5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@6 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $20 00@22 00; upland prairie $17 00@19 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@27 00. Lower hay is selling at $20 00@23 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—There is a fair supply. Choice grades are scarce and firm at $3 25@3 50 for fine sound fruit; $3 00@3 50 for prime; lower grades are unsalable.

BUTTER—The market is easy and rather drooping. Strictly choice solid-packed butter is not very plentiful and is quoted at 24@26c; prime 18@22c; grades below prime meet with no inquiry.

POTATOES—The heavy supply of potatoes continues to pull prices down, sales having made as low as 70c for car lots of prime peachblows. There is no extreme case however. We quote at 90@95c ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 80@85c ₱ bushel; other grades 75@80c ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at 75@80 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 65@70c for Peerless.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply of early strawberries is light and the demand not very active. We quote at 20@25c per box, as to condition.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $5 50 ₱ barrel. Onions are plentiful at 25@30c per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $2 00@2 25 per box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c per dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at $1 00 ₱ box; $1 50 per crate. New Bermuda potatoes are quoted at $8 00@8 50 ₱ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—A rather slow trade in groceries was transacted to-day, and the demand in this line will probably continue rather sluggish until after harvest-time, when an increased inquiry from the country districts will probably freshen up matters somewhat. Values are easy but nominally unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Prime Rio	24c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	23c	Standard B	10c
Fair Rio	22c	Extra C	10c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	9¾
Java	35	Extra C—white	10
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10¼
In packages	27	Golden Drips	8½@9c
Rio, in bulk	23½	Cut loaf	12¾@13c
Java, in papers	40	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	37½	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11¼c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Molasses.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Strictly ch'c N.O.	72½c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	65c
Japan	55c@1 00	Good	58c
Oolong	75c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	75c@1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carol'a	8¾@9c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7¼@8c	Pearl	9¾c
Rangoon	6¾@7¼c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Spices.		Corn	10¼c
Cloves	55c	*Extracts.*	
All-pice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 00
Cassia	23 @25 c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40	Currants, ₱ lb	8c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12 c
Candles.			
Star, full weight	18c	Irish soap ₱ box	$4 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Soda.		Dobbin's N. Y.	5 00
Bi-carb, in 16-lb pkgs	6c	German mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 13¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured at 13¾c ₱ lb; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders at 11c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11½c. Breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¾c; do canvassed 14c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen $5 50; lard, in sausage 9½c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $22 00@22 50 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 16c; half bbls do 16½c; in buckets, 17c; in 5-lb cadies, 17½c; in 3-lb cadies do, 17¾c; in 2-lb do, 18c; in 1-lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 15 ₱ gallon; extra do $1 13; No. 1 do 95c; No. 2 85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾@9c ₱ lb for choice, and 8@8½c for medium.

Petroleum.

June 2—The market, yesterday, was firm, with a slight upward movement, in crude which, however, did not produce any marked advance in quotations at latest advices. Refined was steady at a decided improvement.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 27½ @1 30; Union do do $1 20@1 25; outside lines $1 17½@1 20; Lower Sheffield shipment, $1 17½@1 20. The sales reported are 16,000 barrels at Parkers, and 1,000 barrels at Shippen's. Oats Farm is asked. Lard firmer at 15½@16c. Bacon—Demand active and prices advanced; 9¾@9¾@12¾@13c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Corn firmer at 86@88c. Bran lower at 97½c. Pork held firmer; heavy mess $22 00. Hams scarce and firm at 12½@13c. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling 9½.

Oswego

OSWEGO, June 1.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 16; extra white Michigan $1 25. Corn dull at 82½@83c for high mixed.

WOOL.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Wool in limited demand and prices easier for new clip. Ohio, Pennsylvania and western fleece, double extra and above, 52½@54c; extra 52@53c; medium, 53 @55c; coarse, 49@51c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 45@48c; medium, 50@ 51c; coarse, 49@49c. Combing, washed, 60c; do unwashed, 42½@46c. Delaine washed, 54@56c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@46c; tub-washed, 50@55c; extra and merino, pulled, 45½ @47c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 46@48c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—There was some excitement in the dry goods market caused by a reduction in price of Garner's prints and shirtings, Amoskeag and Wamsutta prints and fair sales were made at the reduced figures. Cotton goods quiet. Garner's paper cambrics are reduced to 5¾c net cash, and flat fold cambrics to 5¾c net cash. Several makes of paper cambrics are jobbing at 6c. Worsted coatings in improved demand. Fancy all wool hosiery is opened by agents.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton steady at 16¼@ 16¾c. Net receipts to-day 561 bales; gross 2,586 bales. Futures closed steady; sales of 33,900 bales as follows: June, 16 1-32c; July, 16 5-32 @16 3-16c; August, 16 11-32@16¾c; September, 16¼ @16 25-32c; October, 15⅝@15 21-32c; November, 15⅝@15 7-16c; December, 15 13-32@15 7-16c; January, 15 59-16@15 19-32c; February, 15 25-32@ 15 15-16c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of the rivers, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R	CHANGE — OF !		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
Cincinnati	8	8	10	1	S. Cloudy.
Louisville	4	10	—0	2	S. E. Clear.
Memphis	16	5	—0	6	S. E. Fair.
Pittsburgh	4	6	—0	1	S. W. Cloudy.
Vicksburg	24	10	—0	9	S. W. Fair.

Large storm West. No other reports received.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 1, 1875.

Raining. River 5 feet 2 inches and falling. Departed—Mallie Ragon, Pittsburgh; Pioneer, Parkersburg; Andes, Cincinnati; Salt Valley, Ironton.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 1, 1875.

River falling, with 3 feet 10 inches in the channel. Weather warm and showery. Passed up—Enterprise and Mallie Ragon. Down—Salt Valley. Departed—Forest City, Wheeling.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 1, 1875.

River 6 feet and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 69 at 7 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 1, 1875.

River stationary, with 2 feet 5 inches in the channel. Weather rainy.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 1, 1875.

River 9 inches and stationary. Weather rainy; thermometer 78.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—The Silverthorn arrived from and departed for Evansville. River falling; 3 feet on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, June 1.—Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—James Howard, for Cumberland. River 17 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 84.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: The barge N oble, in tow of the Kate Kinney, struck the pier of the Booneville bridge on her down trip, and opened her butts so much as to cause her to sink. She was beached on the north side of the river, where she will be pumped out and caulked with her own machinery. The Lake Superior, while landing at Gregory's, was blown against a tree top, and her larboard upper guard, side house and hurricane deck considerably broken. The damages, however, will not exceed $100. Mr. Jones, the well known and popular clerk of the Minnesota, handed in his jewels and left to take charge of a large transportation business at Duluth, where, if integrity and business capacity are appreciated, he will fill the bill. Mr. Phil Heuer, one of the best and most popular steamboat clerks on the Mississippi river, takes his place, and we can congratulate the Keokuk Northern Line Company for securing the services of so good a clerk.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled, closing firm; No. 1 spring 91¼@95c; No. 2, fresh, 91¾c; regular 91¾c spot or seller June; 94½@94⅝c seller July; No. 3, 88@88½c; rejected 80@80½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 64c; regular 63c spot or seller June; 67½c bid seller July; 70½c seller August; rejected 60½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 57¾c spot; 57½ bid seller June; 50¾c seller July; rejected 52¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 $1 00. Barley dull, unsettled and lower; No. 2 $1 16@1 18 spot; 98c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $19 75 spot or seller June; $20 00 seller July; $20 30 seller August. Lard dull and nominal at 14 20@14 25c spot or seller June; 14 52½@ seller July. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1 15.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon, wheat was firm; 91¾c June; 94⅞c July. Corn firmer 63⅝c June; 67¾c July. Oats strong; 58¾c June; 56¾c July. Pork lower; $19 60 June; $19 85 July. Lard weak and lower; 14.05 July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Flour heavy; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 85 @5 00; common to good $5 05@5 20; good to choice $5 25@5 65; white wheat extra $5 80@ 6 50; extra Ohio $5 00@7 25; St. Louis $5 35@8 65. Rye flour firm at $5 10@5 80. Corn meal firm at $3 25@4 00. Wheat—Receipts 280,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 12¾@1 16; No. 1 Chicago $1 12¾; No. 2 $1 09¾@1 10¾; winter red Western $1 21@1 22; amber $1 23@1 24. Rye firm at $1 16@1 20. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet but firm. Corn—Receipts 146,000 bushels; mixed Western, soft, 73@ 74c; white, private, 80@81c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts 175,000 bushels; mixed Western 66@67c; white 71@73c. Hay heavy at 65@70c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime 9¾@ 9¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¾c. Rosin lower at $1 80@1 85. Turpentine heavy at 43c. Tobacco steady at 8@15c. Wool firm; Texas quiet. Middles quiet; long clear 11¾c; short 12c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¾c. Cheese quiet at 6@13c. Whisky steady at $1 18. Eggs firmer; Western 17¾@18c. Butter steady; Western 14@15c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Flour dull and weak; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 50@ 6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 25@ 6 50; high grades $6 75@7 75. Wheat active; red $1 23@1 30½; amber $1 35@1 37. Rye $1 10@1 12. Corn advanced; yellow 85½; Western mixed 80@83c. Oats quiet; white 71¾@73c; mixed 69@70c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 20. Petroleum easy; refined 13¾; crude 9c. Cloverseed 9@13c per lb. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 30c; firsts 26@28c; extra rolls 20@22c. Cheese dull; Western fine 9¾@10½c; prime 9@9c. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 25@1 28. Corn firmer at 71@74c. Oats dull at 64@68c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley quiet and nominal. Pork nominal. Lard firmer at 15½c. Bulk meats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 13½c; short rib 13¾c; clear 13¾c. Bacon—Demand active and prices advanced; 9¾@9¾@12¾@13¼c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 1.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan, cash and seller June, $1 21½; seller July and August, $1 22½. Corn dull; No. 2, $1 21½; No. 2 amber Illinois, seller June, $1 22¾. Corn steady; fair demand; high mixed, cash and seller June, 71c; seller July, 72½c; seller August, 74½c; low mixed 68½c; white 73c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 64c; Michigan 62c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; Western mixed 81@82c. Oats dull; white Western 73@74c; mixed 71@72c. Rye $1 15. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and nominally unchanged. Petroleum nominally steady; refined 13¾@ 13¾c. Whisky dull and heavy at $1 19@1 20.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 1.—Flour dull and prices almost entirely nominal; Western superfine $4 50@5 10; common extras $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5 50@6 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 50@7 50; Illinois $6 50 @7 50; St. Louis $6 50@8 50; fancy Minnesota $7 00@8 75. Corn—Little change, and market until mixed and yellow 82@85c. Oats 74@78c for mixed and white.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Cotton firm at 15¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 20. Corn quiet at 79@80c. Oats in light demand at 70@72c for mixed; 73@74c for white. Provisions firm. Pork quiet at $20 25@20 50. Bulk meats 8¾@11¾@13¾c. Bacon 9¾@12¾@13¾ @13¾@13¾@14¾c. Sugar cured hams 13¾@14c. Lard—Prime steam 15c; tierce 15¾c. Whisky $1 18.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Flour dull and nominally easier. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee 89¾c; No. 2, 95¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 in store, 57½c. Corn unsettled and higher; No. 2, mixed, in store, 61¾c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No. 1, 98c; No. 2, 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2, in store, 98c; No. 3 nominal at $1 00.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@ 14½c. Flour quiet at $5 00@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 90c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions firm. Lard 16c. Bacon—Sides and shoulders 10@10¼c; sides 13¾@14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12¾@13c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 18.

St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, June 1.—Cotton and flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 29. Corn firmer at 63c. Oats dull at 54@56c. Rye scarce and higher at $1 00. Whisky dull at $1 18. Bacon dull at $21 00. Dry salt meats dull at 8¾@ 9¾@12c. Bacon dull at 9¾@9¾@12¾@13¾@ 13¾c. Lard nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Wheat dull; No. 1 red $1 26; No. 2 do $1 23; white steady at $1 28@ 1 32; car 20c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white 9¾c; 105c; Ohio State test 115c; in small lots 12@2c higher.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—Flour steady at $5 25@6 50. Wheat—Red $1 19; amber $1 19@ 1 28; white $1 20@1 30. Corn firm and in moderate demand; car 60c; shelled 60@61c. Oats—Mixed 66c; white 86c. Rye quiet at $1 18.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—Cotton steady; middling 15c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull at 68@85c. Oats firm; sales at 70@75c. Lard firm at 15@16c. Bacon—Demand active and prices advanced; 9¾@9¾@12¾@13¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Corn firmer at 86@ 88c. Bran lower at 97½c. Pork held firmer; heavy mess $22 00. Hams scarce and firm at 12½@13c. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling 9½.

Oswego

OSWEGO, June 1.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 16; extra white Michigan $1 25. Corn dull at 82½@83c for high mixed.

WOOL.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Wool in limited demand and prices easier for new clip. Ohio, Pennsylvania and western fleece, double extra and above, 52½@54c; extra 52@53c; medium, 53 @55c; coarse, 49@51c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 45@48c; medium, 50@ 51c; coarse, 49@49c. Combing, washed, 60c; do unwashed, 42½@46c. Delaine washed, 54@56c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@46c; tub-washed, 50@55c; extra and merino, pulled, 45½ @47c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 46@48c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—There was some excitement in the dry goods market caused by a reduction in price of Garner's prints and shirtings, Amoskeag and Wamsutta prints and fair sales were made at the reduced figures. Cotton goods quiet. Garner's paper cambrics are reduced to 5¾c net cash, and flat fold cambrics to 5¾c net cash. Several makes of paper cambrics are jobbing at 6c. Worsted coatings in improved demand. Fancy all wool hosiery is opened by agents.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton steady at 16¼@ 16¾c. Net receipts to-day 561 bales; gross 2,586 bales. Futures closed steady; sales of 33,900 bales as follows: June, 16 1-32c; July, 16 5-32 @16 3-16c; August, 16 11-32@16¾c; September, 16¼ @15 25-32c; October, 15⅝@15 21-32c; November, 15⅝@15 7-16c; December, 15 13-32@15 7-16c; January, 15 59-16@15 19-32c; February, 15 25-32@ 15 15-16c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Bothnia	June 2	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	June 2	Glasgow.
Switzerland	June 2	Antwerp.
Thuringia	June 3	Hamburg.
Elysia	June 5	Glasgow.
City of Chester	June 5	Liverpool.
Germania	June 5	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 5	Liverpool.
Mosel	June 8	Bremen.
Arragon	June 8	Bristol.
Abyssinia	June 9	Liverpool.
Pommerania	June 10	Hamburg.
Mass	June 10	Rotterd'm
California	June 12	Glasgow.
Pereire	June 12	France
City of Paris	June 12	Liverpool.
Adriatic	June 12	Liverpool.
Spain	June 12	Liverpool.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 963	65	59	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29 944	74	50	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29 985	72	62	W.	Gentle.	Li'ht.

Mean barometer....29.950 Highest thermom. 81
Mean thermometer...70.7 Lowest thermom. 59

Decline in Wheat

Wheat having declined rapidly in the last ten days Messrs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. have made a further reduction in the prices of the Keystone Flour.

Y. M. C. A. of East Liberty.

The first anniversary exercises of the Y. M. C. A. of East Liberty will take place Friday evening, June 4th, in the Presbyterian church. Address will be made by Dr. Geo. P. Hays, President Washington and Jefferson College, and S. A. Tagaert, State Secretary Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania.

First of the Season.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church will hold a strawberry Festival on Thursday and Friday evenings June 3d and 4th in the chapel Fourth avenue. The affair is in charge of the ladies of the congregation who promise those in attendance a regal feast of the luscious berry and a most happy evening withal.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the Fourth avenue Baptist church will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival on Thursday and Friday evenings. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the new house of worship, and a very interesting time will doubtless be enjoyed. The public are invited.

Off for Europe.

Mr. Thomas J. Maloy, for thirteen years past connected with the business department of the COMMERCIAL, sails to-morrow from Philadelphia, on the steamship Ohio, of the American Line, for a visit to Europe. He has been a most faithful worker, and has fairly earned his holiday. A host of friends in and out of this office send kindly wishes with him.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, of Pittsburgh, reports the deaths for the week ending May 29th, 1875, as follows: Accident, 1; drowning, 3; all, 2; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 3; dropsy, 1; diphtheritis, 1; debility, 1; dentition, morbid, 1; fever, typhoid, 3; fever, scarlet, 3; hamatura, 1; inanition, 1; meningitis, 2; measles, 1; smallpox, 2; syphilis, congenital, 1; whooping cough, 1—total, 26.

The Merits of Inhalation.

Within the past three or four years these columns have been filled with testimony to the merits of Inhalation as a remedy in lung and nasal catarrh diseases. Dr. Hunter's success is truly remarkable, and we consider that he is treating a class of diseases for which general practitioners do very little and many believed to be incurable. Any person afflicted with such diseases to read a testimonial in another column.

Outrageous Wife Beating.

The police are looking after a man named Brannan, who, it is alleged, outrageously beat his wife yesterday afternoon. Brannon lives on Second street, near Duquesne Way. It is said that he quarreled with his wife in the forenoon, and his conduct attracted the neighbors. In the afternoon the difficulty was renewed, and it is stated that he battered the unfortunate woman over the head with a water pitcher, and ran away, leaving her insensible on the floor.

Woman Drowned.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young girl named Mary Downey, who was drowned Monday evening in the Monongohela river, opposite Glenwood. The evidence went to show that the deceased was riding in a skiff with a young man named Patrick Manning, who was seized with an epileptic fit, falling into the river and drowning. The body was recovered Tuesday forenoon, about eleven o'clock. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and was employed at the Union Depot. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Killed on the Railroad.

About seven o'clock last evening an old man, while walking on the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Emsworth station, about seven miles below the city, was run over by a freight train and instantly killed. The body was brought to Allegheny and left at Rodney's undertaking rooms, on Ohio street, where it will remain during to-day for identification. The coroner will hold an inquest this morning. The deceased was about fifty years old, and wore a gray coat, "hickory" shirt, and boots. In his pockets were a number of pruning knives and other implements used by gardeners and nurserymen.

Equity Proceeding.

Max R. Noble *et al.* filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday against Alexander P. Lewis and James M. Lewis. The plaintiffs are the widow and children of William G. Noble, deceased, who died a lunatic. It is set forth in complainant's bill that the said Wm. G. Noble, while of unsound mind and incapable of transacting business, purchased from the defendants a tract of 16½ acres of land in North Fayette township, at the rate of $70 per acre, and received a deed of transfer, the consideration being $2,362 44, of which he gave $1,000 in payment of the debt, and $67 81, and a mortgage on the land for the payment of the balance. The plaintiffs claim that the said W. G. Noble was mentally incapable of transacting any business, and that he was not responsible for his acts, and therefore they want to have the contract annulled, and the land reconveyed to the defendants.

A Delightful Excursion.

Yesterday morning groups of happy young ladies might have been seen wending their way from the Pittsburgh Female College to Mount Washington, the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad. The courteous President of the road, Mr. M. D. Hays, had tendered a free excursion on the road, and the invitation was accepted by a sufficient number of the young misses at the college to fill two passenger cars. The terminal point of the excursion was the Castle Shannon Camp-ground, where a most cordial greeting was given by the families who have already taken up their summer residences in this delightful retreat. All the excursionists entered with zest into the amusements of the day, and enjoyed the ramble through the study, as students only can enjoy such occasions. The romantic beauty of the scenery along the route was the subject of much comment, and the wonder expressed that excursions along a road presenting such natural attractions were not a matter of daily occurrence.

The day was brimful of pleasure, and a formal meeting was not necessary in order to secure the hearty thanks of all to Mr. Hays, and the gentlemanly conductor. Mr. Mould, also to the trustees of the camp ground, for the use of it, and to the present occupants for the kindness and heartiness of their welcome.

Mayor's Office Business.

Following is a statement of the business of the Pittsburgh Mayor's Office for the month of May. The table of arrests shows the number of persons brought before the Mayor and the Deputy Mayors, with the charges.

ARRESTS.

	May	Dep. Cp.	Dep. Cp.
Drunkenness	258	115	
Disorderly conduct	235	119	
Vagrancy	32	6	
Suspicious persons	30	8	
Violation of ordinances	11	1	
Court charges	16	—	
Incorrigibility	1	—	
	666	249	

DISPOSITION.

Paid fines	231	129
Sent to Jail	258	45
Sent to Workhouse	72	29
Sent to House of Refuge	1	1
Discharged	88	54
Held for Court	16	—
RECEIPTS.		
Fines and forfeitures	$957 50	$505 00
Police fees	187 20	88 70
Jail Receipts	250 00	—
License fees	205 00	—
Grand Total	$1,619 80	$853 70
		$2,273 50

The New Railroad to the West.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A statement was made, some days since in several of the morning papers that a charter had been obtained for a railroad commencing at the depot of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in this city, thence crossing the Monongahela river and coming down the south or left bank of the Ohio to the mouth of Big Beaver, where it is to cross the Ohio, and by an easy grade up the Beaver and Mahoning Valleys, reach the objective point, viz.: A connection with the lines of the Lake Shore and Great Western Railroads, near Youngstown. Ohio, thus forming, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a direct route from the Atlantic Ocean to the lakes and the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri.

Beyond the simple fact announcing the fact that such a charter has been attained, it is noticeable that but little has been published in regard to this enterprise,—excepting the somewhat discouraging remarks of one of the morning papers that it had the appearance of a "kite flying operation". If such is the fact, and the preparatory steps for the construction of such a road has been taken simply with a view to occupy the ground without any well answered basis of encouragement that the road will be built, it would seem almost cruel to excite hopes that are not likely to be fulfilled. If on the other hand, the accomplishment of an enterprise so important, indeed it may be said so necessary, to our city, is practicable, or even possible, to be secured by the earnest and united efforts of capitalists here and elsewhere, and we believe it is such an effort certainly should be put forth, now and here. It must be appreciated by all who are interested, and who know what has been done within the past five years to induce the management of the railways centering here to change their policy toward Pittsburgh interests, that there is no hope in that direction. Pittsburgh must now help herself if she would retain her position. But how? Not by municipal subscription, as that method of raising money to build railroads has been wisely prohibited by law. Much may be done, however, by individual effort: if not by subscriptions, it may be done by an earnest, united cooperation with those who have secured the charter, and have yet to secure rights of way, etc., by giving to them every encouragement and assistance possible in the prosecution of this most important enterprise. This, we feel assured, will be done if our citizens are satisfied that the building of this road will give us an independent, competing line of railroad East and West.

NORTH SIDE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

This is the only place of amusement now open in the city, and it is doing a big business. There will be a matinee and evening performance to-day, at each of which Kate Raymond, O. E. Collins and the company will appear in the sensational drama of "Roughing It," in addition to which the usual number of variety acts will be given.

Germania Orchestra Concert.

The last of the Germania orchestra matinees will be given at LIBRARY HALL next Friday afternoon.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their Conventions Yesterday for the Selection of Delegates to the State Convention—Bitter Fight Between the Barr and Hopkins Factions—Barr Gets A Majority of the Delegates.

The ten conventions called by the Democratic County Executive Committee—four Senatorial and six Legislative—for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Erie, assembled yesterday morning at the places designated in the call. The contest was between the adherents of Col. James P. Barr and Hon. James H. Hopkins, both those gentlemen being desirous of securing the Allegheny County delegation in the contest for the nomination for Governor. We give below a summary of the proceedings in the various conventions:

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL.

This body met in the Select Council Chamber, Allegheny City Hall. It at once became evident that the Barr men had a majority of the delegates, as they secured the organization with little trouble. The candidates for delegate to Erie were S. A. Cosgrove (Barr) and F. M. Hutchinson (Hopkins). The Hopkins men, finding themselves in a hopeless minority, withdrew from the convention, after which Cosgrove was elected delegate to the State Convention, receiving twenty-seven votes, all that remained after the bolt. The bolters, seventeen in number, retired to the Common Council Chamber and Frank M. Hutchinson was chosen by them. They also appointed the following committee to accompany Frank to Erie and endeavor to establish his claim to a seat: T. Bergen Swearingen, Wm. Dickson, John Swan, James H. Stewart and Nicholas Carr.

FORTY-FIRST SENATORIAL.

This convention, which consisted of all from the first fifteen wards and the Twenty-third ward of Pittsburgh, met in the Select Council Chamber. Here the fight was between A. F. Keating (Barr) and Robert Liddell and Joseph R. Hunter (Hopkins). On the first ballot Liddell and Keating each had 24 votes and Hunter 2. Hunter then withdrew, and on the second ballot Keating and Liddell each had 25 votes. The third ballot resulted—Liddell, 25; Keating, 24. This result was brought about by a Barr delegate leaving the convention for some reason and not returning in season for the third ballot. The delinquent delegate was duly anathematized by the Barrites.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL.

This convention, which consisted of delegates from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second wards, Thirty-seventh ward, the borough and township between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and all those boroughs and townships north and west of the Allegheny river and north of the Ohio, not included in the Forty-second district, met in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall. John Coyle, Esq., (Barr) was elected temporary Chairman, which gave an early indication of the temper of the convention. Mr. Coyle was next nominated for permanent Chairman. The Hopkins men put up Jesse Sill, of McKeesport. The vote stood—Coyle, 33; Sill 27. The candidates for delegate were S. C. Sawyer (Barr) and C. Magee (Hopkins). Sawyer got 44 votes against 23 for Magee.

FORTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL

The Forty-fifth Senatorial district, consisting of the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive of the city of Pittsburgh, and the townships and boroughs of Allegheny county, lying south and west of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, met at Salisbury Hall, South Side. The vote on Chairman was as follows: John P. Heisel, (Hopkins), 26; Nicholas Fitzgerald, 25. This indicates that Hopkins had a poor show was accepted by the adherents of that gentleman without a murmur, and the unpleasantness went through easily. The vote stood—J. K. P. Duff (Barr) 4; D. Ihmsen (Hopkins), 13.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE.

This convention met in the Allegheny Common Council Chamber, and was called to order by Malcolm Hay, Esq. After an organization had been effected, B. W. Langfitt, J. S. Miller and W. Pitt Bedell (all Barr men) were elected delegates to Erie by overwhelming majorities, the Hopkins candidates receiving from one to five votes each out of about 30.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE.

The delegates for the Second Legislative district met at the St. Charles Hotel and unanimously elected Chas. F. Anderson and Wm. H. Lupton as delegates. These gentlemen were elected with the understanding that they would vote for neither Barr nor Hopkins.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE.

This convention met in the Ralston school house, and although composed of only fourteen delegates, succeeded in effecting a bolt. After the organization had been effected, it became apparent that the Barr delegates were in the majority, the count of notes indicating eight for Barr and six for Hopkins. The Hopkins delegates bolted, when the Barr men elected Charles McCarthy to go to Erie. The bolters subsequently reconsidered their action and elected Joseph A. O'Neill to go to Erie and contest the seat of Mr. McCarthy.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE.

This convention, composed of delegates from Eleventh and Thirteenth to the Thirty-seventh ward of the city, met at the Court House and was called to order by John H. Bailey. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Samuel F. Patterson over Alderman James M. Taylor. Mr. Patterson represented Barr, and was chosen by a large majority.

Messrs. Frank P. Laughran, Nicholas Salter and N. Lasely were chosen temporary secretaries, and then the districts were called and credentials handed in. Six contests for seats were discovered, and committees on contested seats was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Feld, Lavilles, Howley, Harvey and Buckley.

A committee consisting of Col. Donnelly, W. H. Porter and Messrs. Heisel, Bradley and Reardon were appointed on permanent organization.

An attempt to adjourn for an hour was made, but failed, and then a diversion followed in the application of a party not having credentials to a seat. The committee soon after returned and recommended that the temporary officers be made permanent. Adopted. The Convention awaited the coming of the Committee on Contested Seats, with great impatience on the part of some delegates. Motions were made to take a recess, to get a drink, &c., and finally a committee of one was appointed to urge haste upon the waiting committee. The report of the committee when presented was adopted.

The chair was called for nominations for delegates to the State Convention, and B. J. Handley, J. O'Connell, Peter Sticker and John A. Hersh were nominated on the Barr side, and J. P. Epping, Uzziah Stewart, M. Manson, Gilbert Hunter, Peter Sticker, J. O'Donnell and Colonel Donnelly on the Hopkins side.

After some sparring a viva voce vote was taken and Messrs. Loughran, Hersh, O'Leary and Handley, of the Barr men, were elected by a large majority.

A motion to take the election unanimous created much disturbance and was lost.

Adjourned.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

This convention met at the Court House, also. It was composed of delegates from the boroughs and townships lying between the rivers and the boroughs and townships north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny. Mr. Nesbit, Esq., was chosen temporary and permanent Chairman, and Messrs. Atwater and R. N. Wylie, Secretaries.

Messrs. M. McNamara, E. Porter and D. McCurdy were appointed a committee on contested seats, there being a contest in Etna borough.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for delegates to the State Convention: Colonel Samuel McKelvy (Hopkins), Daniel McKinley (Hopkins), Thomas Rogers (Barr) and M. McNamara (Barr). Col. McKelvy received thirty-nine votes, McKinley thirty-eight, Colonel Rogers eleven, and McNamara twelve. The Hopkins men were declared elected, when the Convention adjourned.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

The Sixth Legislative Convention, consisting of the boroughs and townships lying west and south of the Ohio, including Robinson township and township of Neville, met upon the adjournment of the Forty-fifth Senatorial Convention, and was called to order by J. F. Bartlett, Esq.

Andrew Large, of Mifflin township, was made chairman, and Joseph McKeon, Secretary.

L. B. Patterson, James Wigham, P. H. Stevenson and T. P. McCabe were nominated for delegates, and on the first ballot Mr. Patterson was elected, and on the second Mr. McCabe.

Adjourned.

THE RESULT OF THE CONVENTIONS.

Below will be found the result of the several conventions:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES ELECTED.

Forty-second District—S. A. Cosgrave, by the Barr faction, and Frank M. Hutchinson by the Hopkins bolters.

Forty-third District—Robert Liddell (Hopkins.)

Forty-fourth District—B. C. Sawyer (Barr.)

Forty-fifth District—J. K. P. Duff (unInstructed.)

LEGISLATIVE DELEGATES.

First District—Dr. Langfitt, W. P. Bedell, J. S. Miller, (all Barr.) The seats will be contested.

Second District—Charles Anderson, W. B. Lupton, (uninstructed).

Third District—Charles McCarthy, (Barr.) The bolters elected Joseph A. O'Neill, (Hopkins).

Fourth District—Frank Laughran, T. J. O'Leary, Julius Bond and J. J. Bradley, (all Barr).

Fifth District—Col. S. McKelvey and Daniel McKinley, (both Hopkins).

Sixth District—S. B. Patterson and T. F. McCabe, (Barr).

SUMMARY.

Barr	7
Hopkins	3
Unstructed	3
Contested	5
Total	18

SCHOOL GRADES.

Temporary Relief.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As it has been already admitted by the Course of Instruction Committee, as well as the teachers generally that there are too many studies to be carried and pursued by the pupils in the lower grades or ward schools, it would be a waste of time and space to argue upon this point. But as this has been offered as one of the excuses for "examining," it is certainly very desirable at once to provide a temporary relief. In doing so, however, we do not consider that this, or any other apologies for dishonest teaching, can justify the practice, on the part of a recreant teacher, even the execution of any one of our most prominent Principals, that he knew some teachers who had lost their positions because their pupils would "stuff" and failed to send a satisfactory number of pupils yearly to the High school. The very fact showing that a large number of those teachers who *will* "stuff" for pay. We do not believe this assertion.

We are rather inclined to believe that teachers who have been absolutely dismissed from service by School Directors, failed to prepare pupils for the High School, either by "stuffing" or by good conscientious and skilful teaching. We may be wrong in this, but we shall hold to the opinion until we have proofs to the contrary: mere *expert* assertions of such solutions are not sufficient evidence.

As the majority of the principals and Superintendent Luckey himself, we believe, do not seem to favor the extension of time one year, or the discontinuance of High school examinations, while they are almost unanimously in favor of dropping Algebra, and a large majority are also in favor of dropping Philosophy, the most feasible plan at present seems to be:

1. Discharge all dishonest teachers, and engage in their stead competent, zealous and conscientious workers.

2. As far as possible remove all undue temptations: that is, do not judge of the efficiency of teachers from the numbers sent to the High School, but from their ability and success as true teachers based upon experience and *proper examination* tests, of which we shall speak more *pointedly* by-and-by: we come to show the weak points *there*. Do not publish the number of successful applicants to the High school from each ward, but simply the successful numbers.

3. Drop algebra and philosophy from the ward school course.

4. Modify the teaching of English grammar, geography and United States history, not only in the methods of teaching but in the matter presented to the pupils.

We shall discuss the third and fourth heads above in our next, and leave the first and second until we are in possession of facts which we can fully corroborate.

PROGRESS.

THE COAL TAX.

Opinion of the Supreme Court Affirming Its Constitutionality.

The following opinion (written by Chief Justice Agnew), was filed in the Supreme Court on Monday, in the case of the Kittanning Coal Company vs. the Commonwealth:

We are of opinion that the tax imposed by the 7th section of the act of April 24, 1874, is upon the corporate franchise of this company measured by its business, to wit, by the number of tons of coal mined or purchased and sold by it, and is not upon the coal itself. The tax thus imposed upon the franchise is uniform, it being at the rate of three cents upon every gross ton mined or purchased and sold. The argument against the tax must therefore deny the right of classification. The classification here is of incorporated coal mining and purchasing and selling companies, and, the subject of taxation their franchise or privilege of pursuing this business. Now what is there to prevent the legislature from making this class? It is not expressly forbidden in the first section of the ninth article of the constitution. It says: "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws." Clearly there is nothing in this prohibiting the power to classify. Will it be argued that persons or the owners of property cannot be classified? For example can it be said that all single freemen cannot be required to pay a uniform tax? Or that the owners of horses and mules or of cattle cannot be taxed upon their horses, mules and cattle at a certain rate? Or that the owner of unseated lands or of farms, or mills, or houses and lots cannot be taxed at a uniform rate? What difference is there between saying that all horses and mules shall be taxed at a certain rate and saying that the owners of these animals shall be taxed at the same rate upon them? The distinction is evidently unmeaning. Persons pay taxes, not property. This is so even when the remedy for the recovery of the tax is *in rem*. The law only takes hold of the property as a means of enforcing the duty of the person. When the constitution enjoins uniformity of taxation it is because of the rights of the citizen, not the right possessed by his property. Property is known to Society and controlled only through its ownership, and even when by death or other cause it becomes common the law immediately gives to it a new owner, and thereby prevents the strife which would attend appropriation by seizure and occupancy. Hence when the constitution said that all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within a given territory, it did not mean to separate the property from its owners, or, that property and not persons should pay taxes. This would be simply absurd, for inanimate things cannot perform duties. Taxes should be uniform because of the rights of the citizen, to be no more than equal burdens. The whole argument on this question of uniformity rests on this right of the citizen to be exempt from unequal burdens in supporting government. That he who has more to be protected by government should pay more for its support is a plain rule. But without the power to classify men as well as things, this desirable inequality cannot be avoided, for if visible or tangible things only can be classified for taxation, then those whose wealth consists in that which is not visible or intangible, though it is far beyond the few visible effects of the poorer citizen, will not bear their equal share of the public burden. And among corporations or artificial persons the same result will take place. For instance, the Pennsylvania railroad is a company and a coal company may be equal, yet in a certain state of the market the coal may be sold without profit while the water may bring in a large return. To tax one on the basis of coal and the other upon the quantity of water delivered would be manifestly unjust. But by classification this inequality between persons, natural or artificial, can be avoided. It is clear, therefore, that the monopoly of power to tax is to classify we have disposed of the question of uniformity, for then all that is required by the constitution is uniformity of taxation on the members of the class. Now the power to classify is not only contained in the clear language, but was held by the convention of 1873 when in the case of Kitty Roup vs. The City of Pittsburgh. This power was possessed under the constitution of 1790, had been exercised in numerous laws and existed when the present constitution was framed and adopted. Thus real estate had been classified and taxed differently from various kinds, as houses, lands, lots of ground, ground rents, mills, manufactories, furnaces, ferries and others. The classification of personal property was equally various, to wit: Slaves, horses, mules, cattle, carriages, watches, bonds, mortgages, stocks, money at interest, profit, etc. So trades, professions, callings and even single men were taxed by classification. Taxes were laid in various forms, as rates on values, rates on dividends or profits, and by specific articles. Instances of all these things were well known to the convention of 1873, yet no change was made in the power to classify, but it was expressly given in the case of all taxes shall be uniform on the *same class* of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. by the latter clause even extending the power to classify by limiting the class to territorial limits. We might include, therefore, that a classification of coal mining and purchasing and selling companies is not beyond the legislative power and that the tax being clearly uniform upon their business, measured by the extent of it, is not only within the meaning of the constitution, but is equal and just.

Judgment affirmed.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

Some Facts and Figures for the Consideration of Business Men.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have noticed in your paper from time to time, communications from business men, discussing the freight question, and crying aloud against the discrimination made against Pittsburgh by the railroads in the combination known as the Pennsylvania Company. Having myself been a sufferer from the same cause, I may be permitted to add my testimony to what has already been said on the subject, and have gone to some little trouble to gather some figures bearing on the case, which will be presented.

The following table shows the rates of freight charged by the Pennsylvania Company on flour which passes through the city, as well as upon flour which is shipped from Minneapolis. I have chosen this article merely for illustration, all other freights being subjected to the tariffas per classification:

	Pitts-burgh.	Philla-delphia.	Balti-more.	New York.	Boston.
Chicago to	50	50	50	60	70
Indianapolis to	45	50	45	55	65
Cincinnati to	40	45	40	50	60
St. Louis to	80	65	63	70	80

I might have included in this table every important Western shipping point, as the monopoly is equally unjust in its bearing upon Pittsburgh merchants. As to freights going West from here, it is just as bad. On our pottery the Fort Wayne Company charge a tariff over they please, and the result is that many important articles of Pittsburgh manufacture cannot be placed in Western markets as cheaply as those of Eastern make, which have the advantage of competing freights.

With such discriminations against Pittsburgh, it is no matter for surprise that our merchants and manufacturers complain that they are making no money. The Pennsylvania Company's exorbitant charges for transferring cut up all, and in some instances more than all, their margin of profit.

There are brighter days in store for us, however, as I learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will soon cut loose from the combination, and withdraw from Little Washington to West Newton. When this is completed we shall be freed from the iron grasp of the great monopoly, which is doing all in its power to depress—nay, ruin—the business of our city. When this new route is opened to us, our manufacturers will be able to compete successfully with those of any city in the Union, and our merchants can supply breadstuffs and provisions at such rates as will enable workingmen to live and work for less money than now.

If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company need it, it is the duty of our capitalists and business men to lend them a helping hand.

WOOD STREET.

A QUESTION OF SPEED.

Excitement Over the Running of Trains in Braddock Borough.

The citizens of Braddock borough, or a portion of them at least, have been somewhat excited over a contest between the borough authorities and the Connellsville Railroad Company, relative to the speed of the trains run through that place. It seems that the company refused or neglected to keep their ditches in order, whereupon the borough authorities undertook to enforce the provisions of an ordinance limiting the speed of the trains to six miles an hour. The company then threatened to withhold commutation rates to the citizens and to remove the station. Things were getting into an ugly mix on both sides, when a public meeting was called to put them to rights if possible. A good deal was said for and against limiting the speed. Several gentlemen thought it ridiculous to restrict a railway train to six miles an hour, and favored an increase to twelve or fourteen miles per hour. Finally a committee was appointed to confer with the railroad company, with a view to securing an amicable adjustment. The committee consists of Messrs. A. Dempster, W. S. Parker, Wm. B. Lucas, C. C. Fawcett, and Joseph McCune.

Railroads, like all other important institutions, must have reasonable accommodations for transacting their business, and speed is essential to their successful working. There are ordinances on the city records limiting the speed of the Pennsylvania Railroad trains to four miles an hour within the city limits, and what would be the effect of their enforcement? How long would it take the thousands of people who live in the rural wards, and beyond, to reach their homes? The city limits would extend out some six miles, and it would take over an hour to reach East Liberty, and about an hour and a half to get to Wilkinsburg. Such slow traveling would commercial business and families retiring to the city and would effectually put a stop to building and other improvements on the railway lines. The chief cause of complaint against the Connellsville Railroad Company, as the Pennsylvania street railways, is the slowness of their speed, and yet there are some (not many, however,) who would make the just slow exception out of our steam passenger trains. We are far from holding that railroad companies should trample on the rights of municipalities. They should be held to a proper account and made to discharge their obligations. At the same time, it is folly to attempt to cripple them by unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and obstacles. We hope the committee appointed by the Braddock people will meet the railway officers in a proper spirit, and settle their difficulties in an amicable way.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Olus'ead & Jewhurst, bankrupts, Venango county. The creditors having elected J. D. Chadwick, of Franklin, as assignee, the same was approved.

Pittsburgh, McKeesport Car Co. vs. steaming Traveler, in admiralty. J. W. Jenkins allowed to intervene for libellant.

John H. Bishop, Jr., and Robert Hamilton brought suit against the owners of the steamer "Juniata," for wages due them. Process ordered and made returnable on the 8th inst.

On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, process was ordered to issue for the arrest of over twenty persons in different parts of the district, and who are indicted on various charges of violation of the United States laws.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, in session at Harrisburg, rendered judgments, on Monday, in the following cases:

By Agnew, C.J.—Kittanning Coal Company vs. Commonwealth—Dauphin county. Judgment affirmed. [Taylor vs. Commonwealth, and elsewhere.]

By Sharswood, J.—McClellan's appeal—Franklin county. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

By Woodward, J.—Stevick vs. Commonwealth—Cumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

Per Curiam—Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth—Dauphin county. Judgment affirmed.

Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. Commonwealth—Dauphin county. Judgment affirmed.

Lloyd's appeal vs. Farrell—Blair county. Judgment affirmed.

Herman's Appeal—Blair county. Decree affirmed. Original dismissed with costs. Appellee to be paid by the appellant.

R. R. Stone & Co. vs. Lloyd, Caldwell & Co. —Blair county. Judgment affirmed.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

In the case of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company vs. the estate of John Young, deceased, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $1,412 50.

Joseph B. Guinn, trustee of the Weekly Savings Bank, vs. Wm. H. Mechling. The evidence and instructions of counsel are noted. The jury found for the plaintiff for $1,312 50; $1,696; and $2,115.

In the case of Harriet Houston and Mary Craig against the Directors of the Security Fire Insurance Company, the jury was out of court to take off the compulsory non-suit entered against them.

A. J. Squibb vs. Wm. H. Mechling. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $886.

John McManus vs. A. Kelly. On trial.

James L. Graham, trustee of the Allegheny Savings Bank, vs. Charles Schelpier. Plaintiff's counsel makes a motion and files reasons for a new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Swaney vs. White; Hartman vs. Nation Trust Co.; Herron vs. same; Kremer vs. same; Blatton vs. same; Jeader vs. same; Campbell vs. Riddle; Locke vs. same; Bracken vs. Hohn; Brown vs. Negley; McQuiston & Krait vs. Reed & Co.; Kurz & Co. vs. Hohn & Keon; White vs. Commonwealth; McKay vs. Alborn, Clark & Co.; Riddell vs. Jeickel.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ALBERT SMITH, the Alleghenian who smashed his furniture and beat his wife, was sent thirty days to the workhouse.

JUDGE EWING yesterday released Officer Grie son, charged, by a brother of Michael Barry, with assault and battery.

MRS. LOUISA T. BERGER applied to the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, for a divorce from John T. Berger. A subpœna was awarded.

THE only business done by the Allegheny Park Committee at their meeting last night was the approval of bills amounting to $700 34.

THE Allegheny Police Committee met last evening, but did nothing beside the approval of the pay-rolls of the police force for May.

A LAD named James Boyd, son of the superintendent of the Union Planing Mill, South Side, fell from a wagon yesterday and was run over. His injuries are serious.

REV. DR. HODGE, of the Western Theological Seminary, will deliver the baccalaureate address of the Western University this morning, at 9 o'clock. The public are invited.

CHARLES L. LOCKHART was locked in jail on a charge of breach of promise, was yesterday released on marrying the prosecutrix, Miss Martha Graham. Squire McMasters officiated.

MARTHA GRAHAM yesterday filed a bill in equity to restrain the Hershbower Brothers from building a brick house on Lot No. 9, Wilkins township, destroyed by fire a few days ago.

THE committee of members of the 155th Pa. Volunteer Veterans, appointed to prepare a constitution for the society, will hold an adjourned meeting this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at City Clerk's room, Municipal Hall.

THE family of a man named Kissick, who resside on Isabella street, Allegheny, applied to the Poor authorities yesterday for relief. It is stated that her husband has deserted her and gone to Scotland, leaving her in destitute circumstances.

THE Annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association will be held in the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, instead of Christ church, Penn avenue. The first session will be held on Thursday evening at 7:30.

GREAT efforts are making by active workers in the Sunday School, to make the Annual Convention, which began on Monday evening at the Second U. P. Church, a grand success. Let all Sunday-school workers do their part, and help to swell the interest in this noble cause.

MRS. EDWARD DEWONAN, who lives at No. 23 Taggart street, Allegheny, states that her husband left home on Saturday morning last, a little after 6 o'clock, fairly drunk, and has not been heard from since. He was about twenty-six years of age, rather heavy set, medium sized with black curly hair and sandy moustache. His disappearance is a mystery to the family and friends. He is the owner of an instrument which points out the depo it of silver, the test is not necessary to satisfy him as to the value of his discovery, but only to convince other parties not so confident.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,650 head; total for the week 3,083 head. Quality of offerings generally satisfactory with a few droves of extra fine steers. Eastern buyers more active, and prices ruling firmer and about a shade. Sales 1,403, including 160 Illinois steers, averaging 1,403 pounds, and 1,292 lbs., at $5 40@5 60; 70 Ohio cows fed Cherokees, 920 to 1,031 lbs., at 4@4 20, 10 corn fed Tuscarawas steers, 1,234 lbs., at $5 40; 100 still fed steers, 900 lbs., at $4 75@5.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 6,400 head. Market on Monday opened moderately active and strong at last week's closing prices; 1,400 head disposed of at that rate. By noon the market active at a full 12½c advance on opening prices on all grades; quality of stock ruling up to average, all offering finding a ready sale; 2,600 disposed of; yards bare of stock. Sales 1,937 Ohio clipped sheep, 87 to 110 lbs., at 6@6½c; 146 Ohio lambs, 50 lbs., $10 62. 175 Michigan wooled sheep, 85 lbs., $5 62½.

Hogs—Receipts 200 head; total for the week 6,100 head. The market for the week has been slow with a downward tendency. Market on Monday of 1,200 lbs. and upwards at $4 95@7 25; best grades holding at $7 25; heavy holding at $7 25; offer top $7 25. To-day's trade unusually slow; sales 500 head; Yorkers $6 75@7 25; heavy logs $7 50 with no demand; selected shippers, 180 lbs., $7 40.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 1.—Cattle—Receipts 458 head. Market quick and prices not changed materially. Sales of extra at $6 50; extra $10 00@10 25; first quality $9 00@9 50; second do $7 00@8 50; third do $5 50@6 75, lightest of the season; market only moderately active; sales in lots at $3 00@5 50 each; extra $5 75@7 00; spring lambs $10 00@16 00.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES

Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., June 1, 1875.

Up—Granite State 10, Scioto down to the guards, and Nail City, with a tow of iron ore. Local packets on time. Weather warm, with rain this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—River 8 feet 10 inches and rising. Weather showery. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Wheeling; H. S. Turner, Evansville. The coal fleet from Pittsburgh is arriving. Departed—Minnecon, Memphis; Keystone, Wheeling. The Wild Duck and barges, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed up.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—River on a stand; 5 feet 1 inch in canal and 3 feet 1 inch in Indian chute. Arrived—Cheroke, Cincinnati; Jennie Silliman, Memphis. Departed—Cons Millar, Cherokee and Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati. The Dispatch, from Portland but last night and left for New Orleans. Heavy rain this afternoon.

EVANSVILLE, June 1.—Weather clear in the morning, cloudy in the afternoon and cool to-night; mercury 70 to 88. River falling; 6 9-10 feet on gauge. Down—Jim Parker, J. W. Garrett and tow, Chas. Morgan and Tarascon. Up—Geo. Arkansas Belle, Leo, Roberts and Arlington. Business very light.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Arrived—Lake Superior, Dubuque; Grand Tower, Memph